This report is prepared in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

September 30, 2019

To the Drew Community:

Thank you for reviewing the Annual Fire Safety and Security Report. This report, which is published annually in September, contains important information pertaining to the 2018 calendar year.

The safety and security of all in our community is always on our minds. Our Department of Public Safety works diligently to protect our students, staff, faculty, and guests. Yet, it is up to each one of us to foster a secure and supportive environment so that all individuals can feel safe as they learn, work, reside on, and visit our campus.

Our policies and procedures, which are described in this report, are designed to keep those within the Drew community aware and safe. I ask you to read these and become aware of our steps to address safety on campus.

This report is prepared in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (commonly, the Clery Act) which requires institutions of higher education to produce and distribute an annual report containing information on their campus crime statistics, fire safety statistics, and campus policies and procedures. In accordance with that requirement, Drew University’s Department of Public Safety, working with partners across campus and local law enforcement, has prepared this report. Students, faculty, staff, and applicants for admission or employment may receive a printed copy from the Department of Public Safety upon request. The Annual Fire Safety and Security Report and can be read by accessing the following link: [https://www.drew.edu/Safety/statistics](https://www.drew.edu/Safety/statistics).

Sincerely,

Frank C Merckx, D.MH.
Vice President of Campus Life and Student Affairs
# Table of Contents

**Introduction**

- About the Department of Public Safety  
  Page 8

**Reporting Crimes and Emergencies**

- Law Enforcement Support and Reporting Resources  
  Page 10
- Location Definitions: Drew University Property  
  Page 10
- Map with Lined Clery Boundaries  
  Page 11

**Addressing Sexual Misconduct**

Page 12

**Emergency Response Notification**

- Timely Warning  
  Page 13
- Emergency Response Plan  
  Page 13
- Active Shooter Training  
  Page 14

**Access to Campus and Facilities**

- Buildings and Grounds  
  Page 15
- Residence Halls  
  Page 15
- Residence Life  
  Page 15
- Inspections/Health and Safety  
  Page 15
- Prohibited Items/Residence Halls  
  Page 15

**Safety and Security**

- Training  
  Page 18
- Safety Escorts  
  Page 18
- Campus Safety Presentations or Seminars  
  Page 19
- Community First Aid & C.P.R.  
  Page 19
- Defensive Driving Course  
  Page 19
- Community Engagement and Patrol  
  Page 19
- Relationship with Local Law Enforcement  
  Page 20
- Information About New Jersey’s Sex Offenders Registry - Megan’s Law  
  Page 20

**Missing Student Notification Policy**

Page 20

**Summary of Drew’s Sexual Misconduct Procedures**

- Filing a Complaint under the Sexual Misconduct Policy  
  Page 22
- Reporting to the Department of Public Safety  
  Page 22
- Confidentiality and Privacy  
  Page 23
Summary of Drew’s Sexual Misconduct Procedures

Reports of Sexual Misconduct
Fact-Finding
Summary Report
Administrative Meeting
Appeals
Advisement
Support Services
Medical Attention
On-Campus Student Counseling
Employee Assistance

VAWA Notification Process Statement

Sexual and Relationship Violence Information
Resources Available - On-Campus and Off-Campus
Preservation of Evidence and Forensic Examinations
Amnesty for Drug or Alcohol Use
Non-Retaliation
Criminal Procedures
Coordination of Criminal Procedures and Internal Campus Procedures
Protective Measures
Obtaining Judicial Protective Orders
Changes in Housing, Class, Internship, Transportation, Office, or Work Assignment
Student Disciplinary Sanctions
Employees Sanctions
Description of Awareness and Primary Prevention Programs
Title IX Committee
Student Advisory Board
Other Programs
Training for Individuals with Specific Responsibilities

Notices

Notice Of Prohibitions Against Sexual Discrimination and Title IX Coordinator
Notice Of Prohibitions Against Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking
Notice Of Prompt Reporting
Notice of Non Discrimination
Office of Civil Rights
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional Contacts and Resources</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written Notification to Students, Employees and Victims of VAWA Crimes</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol, Marijuana, and Other Drugs</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of the Policy</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Good Samaritan&quot; Medical Amnesty</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosting</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Alcohol</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Drugs</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of Policy</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Violations</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Violations</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Drug Violations</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey and Borough of Madison Laws</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled Substances - Federal and State Laws</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Laws</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of New Jersey Laws</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs and Symptoms of Problematic Drinking</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs and Symptoms of Problematic Drug Use</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting of Criminal Offenses/Clery Act</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligation to Report Serious Criminal Offenses to Public Safety</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clery Reportable Crimes</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions of Geography</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drew Crime Statistics</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire Alarms and Procedures</strong></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced Fire Safety Efforts in 2018</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Alarm Evacuation Policy</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Safety Training</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act</strong></td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drew Fire Statistics</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Log</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Drills</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Offense Definitions under Federal and State Law</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal UCR Definitions</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Misconduct Offenses Defined Under New Jersey Law</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consent</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Drew University, a Phi Beta Kappa liberal arts university, includes the College of Liberal Arts, the Drew Theological School and the Caspersen School of Graduate Studies. Drew is located on a wooded campus in Madison, New Jersey, a borough of 16,000 residents located approximately 27 miles from New York City on a major train line. Known as the “University in the Forest,” Drew is dedicated to providing its students with a safe and secure environment in which to pursue their educational goals. An important factor contributing to Drew’s safety record is its location – Madison is ranked 20th in lowest crime rates in New Jersey.

The most critical factor, however, is the vital relationship with, and the ongoing cooperation between, the University community and the Department of Public Safety. This Report, and the Department of Public Safety’s website, provide basic information on how to keep safe and the many campus and off-campus services and resources available to students, faculty and staff. It is prepared and updated in consultation with other departments within the University, including Campus Life and Student Affairs, the Title IX Coordinator, and Legal Affairs.

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for providing an environment that is protective of all members of the Drew community. This responsibility includes crime prevention, fire safety, and educating students about how they can contribute to a safe campus. Every member of the Drew community must share the responsibility for maintaining a safe and secure campus. The Department of Public Safety operates 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

The Annual Fire Safety Security Report (AFSSR) provides information and statistics about campus safety at Drew University. The AFSSR and Drew’s Annual Fire Safety Report are required to be made publicly available under federal law. This federal law, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, (commonly, the Clery Act) requires institutions of higher education to compile and publicly disclose statistics regarding reports of a variety of serious criminal offenses that occur on or adjacent to campus. Drew makes those statistics, as well as campus safety information, information about how to report a crime, and information about Drew’s policies, including its Title IX procedures, publicly available for review by prospective students, students, staff, and faculty in the form of this Annual Fire Safety and Security Report.

Campus crime statistics for the past three years may be found at the end of this Report for those specified offenses that were reported to have occurred on campus, in or on off-campus buildings, or on property owned or controlled by the University, and on public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, within or immediately adjacent to and
accessible from the campus. The Drew campus consists of 53 buildings on 186 acres of property and is a short distance from downtown Madison Borough. It serves approximately 2,300 graduate and undergraduate students and 500 staff.

Drew’s Clery Act statistics are prepared in consultation with local law enforcement and with those located in communities where longer-term Drew programs are situated, as well as with the assistance of Drew’s Department of Campus Life and Student Affairs.

The Annual Fire Safety and Security Report is maintained by the Department of Public Safety, along with a Fire Log and a Crime Log, that is publicly available for review at Drew Public Safety as required by the Campus Security Act. The Drew Daily Crime and Fire Logs are updated to include offenses within two days of the report of an offense. Both the Annual Fire Safety and Security Report and the Daily Crime and Fire Logs are available for review during business hours at the Drew University Department of Public Safety’s office in the Pepin building.

In addition to disclosing information about how many reports of the specified Clery Act offenses have been reported, key topics addressed in the Report include:

- A description of Drew’s emergency response and timely warning and notification process for emergencies and/or ongoing threats that pose an immediate and/or ongoing threat to students and employees,
- Definitions of specified criminal offenses under state and federal law,
- Descriptions of the Drew’s alcohol and drug policies,
- Descriptions of Drew’s sexual misconduct policies and procedures,
- Descriptions of prohibited items,
- Summaries of Drew’s ongoing sexual harassment, sexual and relationship violence training and prevention programming, and
- Descriptions of a variety of safety oriented policies, procedures, training, and prevention programming.

About the Department of Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety is committed to serve the members of the Drew community and are sensitive to the special needs of students, as well as their responsibility to provide a secure living environment. Utilizing a staff of trained employees to provide 24-hour-a-day service to the Drew community, the Department of Public Safety’s responsibilities include enforcement of University regulations and state and local laws on the Drew campus and Drew property, working with our partners in facilities and housing on fire safety, and campus traffic regulations.
As the campus also falls under the law enforcement jurisdiction of the Madison Police Department, Drew’s Department of Public Safety works in close cooperation with the Madison Police Department and other local authorities on crime prevention and investigation. Public Safety staff receive appropriate training as required; however, they do not serve as commissioned police officers. Contracted securities services are utilized to augment Drew employees when needed.

The Department of Public Safety is located in the Pepin service building, and you are encouraged to visit at anytime. The primary phone number is (973) 408-3379, and an emergency line is (973) 408-4444.

**Reporting Crimes and Emergencies**

Drew University students, faculty, and staff are urged to report all crimes and emergencies as promptly as possible. Drew University Public Safety respond to emergencies on campus, and when needed, are assisted by Madison Police Department and other local agencies with response. If you are a victim of a crime, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety and to immediately seek assistance.

The Department of Public Safety dispatches their own emergency response units to calls received on campus and communicates with outside response units for coordinated response, including Advanced Life Support. Public Safety coordinates and works with local first responders to provide appropriate emergency response.

*For EMERGENCIES call (973) 408-4444 or Madison Police at 9-1-1.*
Law Enforcement Support and Reporting Resources

- Beyond the emergency lines, criminal offenses, suspected criminal activity, or other emergencies can be reported directly to the Department of Public Safety at (973) 408-3379 or the Madison Police Department at (973) 593-3000.
- Those who may have experienced a sexual assault are urged to call the Morris County Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). The team can be activated by calling the Morris CARES Helpline at (973) 829-0587 or the Morris County Emergency Communications Center at (973) 285-2900.
- Drew Public Safety can also accept reports through the Tips line at (973) 408-3356 (internal University calls only).
- Reports may also be sent to the Drew University Public Safety email at safety@drew.edu.

Location Definitions: Drew University Property

The federal government defines the locations and geography with respect to which offenses must be reported. Drew lists reports of offenses occurring:

- On campus, including any building or property owned or controlled by Drew and used by Drew in direct support of, or in a manner related to, Drew’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the campus, but is controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes;
- At or on a non-campus building or property, including a building or property owned or controlled by an institution in direct support of, or relation to, Drew’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not in the same reasonably contiguous geographic area as Drew; and
- On public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to or accessible from the campus. Offenses that occur on privately owned homes on or adjacent to the Drew campus are not reported.

Drew University’s core campus is defined as within the limits of Madison Avenue on the east, Loantaka Way on the north, Glenwild Road on the west, and Woodcliff Drive on the south. (See attached map or reference www.drew.edu/map/.) It is located entirely within the jurisdiction of Madison, N.J. and Morris County. It covers an area of approximately 186 acres of woodland as well as developed properties including administrative buildings, academic buildings, service buildings, residential halls, athletic fields, and parking lots. There are no public properties or
public roadways within the campus. The sidewalk areas adjacent to the University property along Madison Avenue, Glenwild Road, and Loantaka Way are the only public properties associated or contiguous to the campus. University owned non-student faculty/staff residences are located on Woodcliff Drive, and there are private residences located on Loantaka Way between the University and the sidewalk. In addition, the following locations are within the scope of the required statistical collection: buildings and property that are part of the campus; Drew’s non-campus buildings and property; and public property within or immediately adjacent to or accessible from the campus. Clery statistics are compiled for limited public areas adjacent to the campus and all buildings and property contained on the campus. Separate but included statistics are also compiled for residence halls except for non-student housing. Fire statistics and public reports are also maintained for all University properties.

**Map with Lined Clery Boundaries**

Drew’s campus is marked within the black line below.
Addressing Sexual Misconduct

Consistent with its community and institutional values, Drew has instituted a variety of training and prevention programs as well as measures to investigate and adjudicate allegations of sexual misconduct. These programs and procedures are described in more detail in a separate section later on in this document. Drew’s policies and other information on sexual and relationship violence can be found at this link: https://www.drew.edu/titleix-eeo-aa/

If you have been the victim of sexual or relationship violence, Drew will provide support, counseling, and other resources and will take actions to address that misconduct. Victims are strongly encouraged to report sexual crimes to the Madison Police Department, the Morris County Prosecutor’s Office, and the Morris County Sexual Assault Response Team. These resources can provide important assistance in preserving evidence as well as counseling and support services.

More information about the variety of options for reporting sexual harassment and misconduct and available resources and support services both on-campus and off-campus, as well as contact information, can be found in the Sexual Harassment and Misconduct section below.

Emergency Response Notification

Members of the Drew community, as well as visitors and guests, should report emergencies or criminal actions on campus immediately to the Drew Public Safety Department emergency line at (973) 408-4444 or Madison Police Department’s emergency line, 9-1-1.

Consistent with federally mandated procedures, Drew will immediately determine the content of any notification and notify the campus community when there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, either on-campus or off-campus. That determination will be made by the Director of Public Safety, or designee, upon verification that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists, including, if possible, confirmation of the scope and nature of the emergency. This judgment will also be made taking into consideration the safety of the campus community and whether a notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim, respond to, or otherwise mitigate an emergency.

If the above conditions apply, the Director of Public Safety, or designee, will send an emergency notification. At times, the community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e., the building, surrounding area) will receive the notification first. The University may issue
subsequent emergency notifications to a wider segment and/or to the entire community to be aware of the situation and what steps they should take.

The Emergency Notification System allows for up to three phone numbers, cell or land lines, to be entered by every student or member of the community. Students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to sign-up to receive emergency notifications through the Emergency Notification section of the Drew homepage at http://www.drew.edu/1/emergency-information/. This information is utilized by the Blackboard Connect system to provide notification, as appropriate to the device selected, via text messages, email, and phone calls to registered individuals within the University community. Additionally, non-University visitors may be notified via public address announcements issued by the Department of Public Safety via speakers in the Ehinger Student Center, Tilghman House, and the Commons. The Drew Department of Communications posts messages concerning emergencies to the University website. In the event an incident occurs that may affect the surrounding community, area residents around Madison receive emergency notifications via the Nixle communication system controlled by the Madison Police Department. Drew community members may sign up for the Nixle notification from Madison by texting your zip code to 888777. Information can be found at www.Nixle.com.

Timely Warning

The Director of Public Safety, or designee, will also issue a timely warning to the University community for Clery Act crimes against persons and property or dangers that occur on-campus or immediately adjacent to the campus or on longer-term University rented property that are reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies, and are considered by Drew to represent a serious or ongoing threat to students and employees. The Director of Public Safety will determine if a situation rises to the level of the need for campus notification. Again, Drew’s emergency notification system, as described above, will be utilized for the issuance of these warnings. Issuance of notifications may be delayed if it would compromise efforts to respond to the threat.

Emergency Response Plan

The University’s Emergency Response Plan includes information about incident teams, University operating status parameters; incident priorities and performance expectations, shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines, and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. Individual University departments and offices are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts emergency response exercises each year, including table top exercises,
field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Drew University Public Safety staff has received training in Incident Command and Responding to Critical Incidents on Campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually Drew Public Safety, the Madison Police Department, and Madison Fire and Emergency Medical Services. Typically, these resources will respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other Drew resources and state, county, local, or federal agencies could also be involved in any response to an incident.

The Drew Department of Public Safety, in cooperation with local law enforcement and fire authorities, has also designed a set of standard operating procedures (SOPs) to guide Drew’s response to serious, immediate threats on-campus, including an active shooter. The objectives are to minimize the risk to uninvolved students, faculty, and staff, clear the area, and assist local authorities in resolving the situation. During the 2018 calendar year, the Director of Public Safety conducted training sessions for resident directors and assistants as well as sessions for students, faculty, and staff. These SOPs, including an active shooter plan, have been added to the University’s Emergency Response Manual, which contains specific annexes for a wide range of potential higher education emergencies. The University’s Department of Public Safety maintains this manual and reviews it regularly with other administrative departments to anticipate and respond to emergency management issues. Drills to test and evaluate emergency response and evacuation procedures are conducted on an annual basis.

**Active Shooter Training**

The video used by Drew for Active Shooter Training can be found at [http://www.drew.edu/1/emergency-information/active-shooter-response-training-video/](http://www.drew.edu/1/emergency-information/active-shooter-response-training-video/).

**Access to Campus and Facilities**

The Drew Campus is open to faculty, staff, our students, and our student’s registered guests. Overnight guests of resident students must be registered with Residence Life. Guest vehicles entering the campus after 7 PM should register with Public Safety. During non-working hours, access to administrative and academic buildings will be limited. Some facilities, including athletics, the library, and creative arts, may have extended hours based on the nature of the use of that facility. The Drew University campus constitutes private property and reserves the right to require faculty, staff, students, and their registered guests or other visitors to leave campus.
Buildings and Grounds

The Department of Facilities operates and maintains University facilities and grounds and can be contacted at (973) 408-3510.

Residence Halls

Residence halls are accessed by key card system or key. During breaks, non-occupied halls are locked. Access to residential halls is restricted to residents and their guests. Non-student guests must be signed in by their hosts.

Residence Life

Residence Life staff is on duty in University residence halls when students are in residence and work collaboratively with the Department of Public Safety.

Inspections/Health and Safety

In order to maintain a healthy, safe environment in the residence halls, room inspections are conducted by Residence Life staff, at times in collaboration with other University departments or the Madison Fire Marshall, several times during a semester. Reports of violations are submitted to Public Safety and/or the Dean of Students Office. Fines are imposed for violations that can cause a fire or are fire hazards, including possession of party lights, candles or prohibited electrical appliances, as well as for other infractions. Violations observed in plain view, including alcohol in a room whose occupants are underage, drugs, or a prohibited pet, can result in charges. Fines may be imposed for fire or safety infractions. The University contracts with a vendor to conduct routine checks of fire alarm and response systems.

Prohibited Items/Residence Halls

To protect the health and welfare of the University community, the following are prohibited in the residence halls. Please note that this is not a complete list and may be amended if a product is subject to a safety recall or additional guidance is given by the Madison Borough Fire Department or other source. Consult your Coordinator of Residential Engagement if you are unsure about an item. Any of these items found can be confiscated and discarded at the discretion of the Coordinator of Residential Engagement. Guidance and helpful tips on what to bring when moving into University housing can be found online on the Residence Life and Housing website at http://www.drew.edu/reslife/for-our-students/for-our-parents/what-to-bring.
Some common prohibited items are:

Alcohol and Other Drug Paraphernalia

- Alcohol, if under the age of 21; Kegs, beer balls, and other alcoholic beverages in bulk quantities; empty containers, funnels, or other paraphernalia used for bingeing purposes; shot glasses for those under the age of 21; high proof alcohol over 100 proof. Please see the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy.
- Illegal or non-prescribed drugs and drug paraphernalia. Please see the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy.

Appliances

- Any appliance exceeding 500 watts (except hair dryers used in bathroom facilities)
- Refrigerators with built-in taps and/or internal dimensions larger than 4 ½ cu. ft. or starting current exceeding 7 amps. Each resident may have one small refrigerator.
- Microwave ovens, microwave-refrigerator combos (except the approved microfridge), hot plates, deep fat fryers, toasters, electric kettles, open-flame or open coil appliances
- Coffee makers, except for those that include all of the following: non-exposed heating elements/coils and automatic shut off switches
- Air conditioners, space heaters, ceiling fans, washing machines (including small ones that attach to a sink), dryers, freezers, or other high voltage equipment
- Plug in and indoor grills, such as Foreman Grills or similar models

Decorations

- Items attached to/hanging from fire-safety equipment
- Tapestries, posters, and other decorations are limited to cover no more than ten percent of the aggregate areas of walls and ceilings in any room. Decorations cannot cover any fire safety equipment.
- University, other university/college, local, state, federal, or private/non-profit industry signage

Extension Cords and Outlet Expanders

- Extension cords or “outlet extenders” (with the exception of surge protectors - surge protectors are allowed, but one may not be plugged into another.)
- Electric blankets

Flame Producing and Flammable Items/Liquids

- Fireworks, explosives, incense, candles of any kind (including wick or non- wick), candle and wax warmers, and flammable liquids
• Volatile liquids and substances of any kind, including fuels, lighter fluid, self lighting charcoal, open cans of paint, paint thinner, and turpentine

Furniture
• University furniture other than that provided at the beginning of the year and bed lofts
• Waterbeds and pools

Lighting
• Decorative lighting (such as electric holiday lights, neon signs, black lights/UV lights)
• Halogen lamps of any size
• Paper lamps/lanterns and paper lampshades

Smoking
• Hookahs (presence and/or use)
• Smoking anywhere within the interior of a residence hall or in an exterior area that results in migration, seepage, or recirculation of smoke indoors (including the use of electronic smoking devices)

Weapons
• Firearms and objects of all kinds with the potential to cause bodily harm, including (but not limited to) guns, BB guns, knives, bows and arrows, swords, and martial arts equipment

Other Prohibited Items
• "Hoverboards" (AKA self balancing scooters; hands free segways) and any comparable devices are not permitted on campus or in any university owned property.
• Motorcycles, mopeds, or motorized bikes
• Any recalled products
• Sand
• Pets or animals (except for non-meat-eating fish)
Safety and Security

Training

Students and new employees are provided information during orientation on the services and resources available through the Drew Department of Public Safety as well as by the Madison Police Department. During the academic year, faculty, staff, student organizations, university departments, local law enforcement and agencies present prevention and awareness sessions on sexual assault, date rape drugs, theft, and vandalism as well as educational sessions on personal safety and residence hall security. Public Safety encourages students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others while on campus and to be alert to, and report, criminal offenses or suspicious activity. In addition, information is disseminated through awareness packets, security alert posters, displays and articles, and on occasion, advertisements in the Acorn, the student newspaper.

Members of the campus community are encouraged to help by becoming aware of crime prevention and security measures. The following suggestions are offered as practical protection measures:

- Never leave purses, keys, backpacks, or other personal property unattended in offices, dining areas, classrooms, or the library.
- Lock your room, apartment, or office door, even if you “just step out for a minute.”
- Do not leave valuables, purses, or money in plain view in parked vehicles.
- If you see suspicious persons or activity in or around University buildings, call Public Safety at (973) 408-3379.
- Remember to use the tips line for leaving confidential information: Tips hotline at (973) 408-3356.
- Report any criminal activity as soon as possible. Timely information helps in our investigations.
- Report students of concern to the Dean of Students Office or to a Residence Life or Public Safety staff member.

Safety Escorts

The Department of Public Safety also provides safety escorts upon request for students, faculty, and staff during evening hours. To obtain a safety escort, contact the Drew Department of Public
Safety at (973) 408-3379. If it is an emergency, call (973) 408-4444 or 9-1-1. When available, transportation to and from classes can also be provided to students in need of assistance as an accommodation.

**Campus Safety Presentations or Seminars**

Drew University staff and local law enforcement, the Prosecutor’s Office, the Madison Fire Department, and nonprofit county agencies are available to speak to any concerned individuals or groups. Periodically throughout the academic year, educational information and training sessions, tabling, and presentations and other events are offered to assist the community and its members in interacting with Drew and local resources. Defensive driving courses are also offered.

**Community First Aid & C.P.R.**

Public Safety supports the Center for Civic Engagement in their efforts to have volunteer students join as Cadets in the Madison Volunteer Ambulance Corps. Students or groups who may wish to become certified in CPR or basic First Aid can reach out to the Public Safety staff who can assist them in identifying local courses.

**Defensive Driving Course**

The department has at least one officer certified to instruct an eight-hour course in defensive driving as well as online course offerings. Prior to taking the course, you should check with your insurance carrier to verify if completion of one of these courses will be eligible for insurance discounts or points reductions.

**Community Engagement and Patrol**

The Drew University Department of Public Safety uses a variety of patrol methods, primarily via auto or foot. With the inherent desire to serve the Drew community to the best of the Department’s abilities, it is the Department’s philosophy that officers in the field should be as approachable as possible. We encourage you to speak with any of our staff as you see them on patrol to either engage them when passing or with a specific question or concern.
Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

Drew works closely with local law enforcement and, consistent with the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), will comply with subpoenas and court orders for the production of records and other information requested by law enforcement. At present, Drew University does not have a written Memorandum of Understanding with local law enforcement agencies, but staff meet regularly with the Madison Police Department and the Morris County Prosecutor’s Office. Madison Police have law enforcement jurisdiction over the Drew campus, and, on occasion, Drew will request their assistance, including in making arrests.

Information About New Jersey’s Sex Offenders Registry - Megan’s Law

In New Jersey, the Division of State Police administers New Jersey’s sex offender registry. Information about New Jersey’s Sex Offender laws, known as Megan’s Law, and how to obtain information from the State’s sex offender registry, including notification regarding Tier II and Tier III sex offenders, can be found at https://www.njsp.org/sex-offender-registry/index.shtml.


The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act and the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offenders Act track convicted sex offenders and require state law enforcement agencies to provide Drew with a list of registered sex offenders with an indication that they are either enrolled or an employee at Drew University. When made available to Drew, this list will be maintained and available at the Department of Public Safety. Unlawful use of sex offender information is prohibited under New Jersey state law.

Missing Student Notification Policy

Drew is required by federal law to disclose its procedures for reporting, investigating, and making emergency notifications in the case of resident students who are suspected of being missing. All reports of missing persons made to Public Safety are followed up with an ongoing investigation, consistent with best investigation practices, including reporting incidences to, and working with law enforcement. If Public Safety determines that a student for whom a missing person report has been filed has been missing for more than 24 hours, then the University will:

- Notify the individual identified by the student as the missing person contact. Students can designate an emergency contact person by completing the Emergency Contact Registration form at
If the student is under 18 years old and not emancipated, the University will notify a parent or guardian, as required by law.

The University will notify appropriate law enforcement officials, even if the student has not registered a contact person.

Concerns over a missing student should be referred immediately to Drew Public Safety.

In order to assist in the University’s response to reports of the missing student, any student living in on-campus student housing has the option to register a confidential contact person to be notified in the case that the student is determined to be missing, and authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers may have access to this information. The University will request of students each year that they provide, on a voluntary basis, contact information in the event that the student would be reported officially missing during his or her tenure at the University. Please complete the Emergency Contact Registration form and identify who you would like to be notified in the event that you are reported missing.

If a Drew student is suspected to be missing, immediately contact the Department of Public Safety at ext. 3379 or from any off-campus phone at (973) 408-3379. Any notification to anyone or any office other than Public Safety must be communicated to Public Safety immediately. Students can also contact for follow-up and report, after the initial call is made to Public Safety.

- Andrew Engemann, Interim Director of Public Safety, (973) 408-3379
- Frank Merckx, Vice President of Campus Life and Student Affairs & Dean of Students, (973) 408-3390
- William Petrick, Associate Dean of Students, (973) 408-3390
- Stephanie Pelham, Associate Dean of Student Engagement, (973) 408-3961

Summary of Drew’s Sexual Misconduct Procedures

Drew’s Sexual Misconduct Policy is designed to educate the members of the University community about each individual’s responsibilities to address sexual misconduct, including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, and other unwelcome, gender-based or prohibited sexual conduct. Under its Policy, the University will initiate a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation of any report of sexual misconduct and will provide effective and reliable processes and procedures for seeking remedies, while affording both the complainant, the person whose rights under this Policy have been alleged to have been violated, as well as the
respondent, the person who is alleged to have engaged in misconduct, equal opportunity to understand the basis for any charge, to review any fact-finding, to be heard, and to appeal a decision that is against his or her interest.

The University will seek to respect the due process rights of each party during the process and provide appropriate support, assistance, and information, including aid in contacting law enforcement, if requested. In these matters, the University is committed to working to address the effects of sexual misconduct and preventing its recurrence.


Drew University seeks to address sexual misconduct by providing training, education, and awareness to members of the campus community, assistance to those in need, and internal administrative conduct processes to determine whether violations of the Policy have occurred, and if so, what sanctions to impose. Members of the community are encouraged to report instances of sexual misconduct.

**Filing a Complaint under the Sexual Misconduct Policy**

Complaints of sexual misconduct may be made in writing or in person to the Title IX Coordinator, the Associate Dean of Students Office, the Department of Public Safety, or another designated University official.

**Reporting to the Department of Public Safety**

In emergencies, including in the aftermath of a sexual assault, particularly after hours, individuals are strongly encouraged to contact Public Safety at (973) 408-3379 immediately. When appropriate, Public Safety will issue a campus wide alert (Timely Warning) for the protection of the University community, without revealing an individual’s identity. The Drew Department of Public Safety will also record the incident anonymously in the Clery Act crime log, and will withhold information from the log that would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, to the extent permitted by law. Incidents are recorded to assist the University in prevention and educational programming and in meeting its reporting obligations.

Online complaints may also be filed and reported at https://www.drew.edu/titleix-eeo-aa/.
The information you provide in this form will be kept as confidential as is reasonably possible, although you should understand that the accused may be provided notice of your complaint. You may make this complaint anonymously, but please understand that doing so may impair the University’s ability to conduct an effective fact-finding inquiry.

Any questions about this form may be directed to Dr. Frank C. Merckx, Drew’s Title IX Coordinator and Vice President of Campus Life and Student Affairs/Dean of Students (fcmerckx@drew.edu, (973) 408- 3390; located in the Ehinger Center, Suite 147).

- Public Safety is available 24/7 at (973) 408-3379. (A Public Safety incident report may also serve as part or all of the written complaint.)

Further details about reporting options, including a link to an online reporting form, can be found on the University website at https://www.drew.edu/titleix-eeo-aa/. Drew University also provides complainants with written notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations and other interim measures.

Confidentiality and Privacy

In matters involving allegations of sexual misconduct, a complainant’s request for confidentiality will be evaluated and typically observed; however, Drew may nonetheless be required to conduct fact-finding in order to address ongoing or potential threats at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, or designee. Consistent with federal guidance, these instances will be limited, and Drew will make good faith efforts to limit the disclosure of that information to individuals involved in handling the University’s response and to maintain information in a secure manner. However, a student’s request that his or her identity not be disclosed to a potential respondent, or that fact-finding not be commenced, could limit Drew’s ability to respond fully to the incident and could preclude Drew from pursuing disciplinary action against the accused. Drew will maintain as private any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim as long as it does not impair the ability to provide such measures. Personally identifiable information about victims will not be included in any publicly available recordkeeping, including the reporting and disclosure of crime statistics.

Retaliation for reporting an incident or for providing information is prohibited under state and federal law and by University Policy and can result in disciplinary action against the person retaliating.

When the University decides in good faith to conduct fact-finding, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will weigh the request not to proceed against the University’s obligation to provide a
safe, nondiscriminatory environment for the entire community and determine whether the request can be honored.

Some of the factors weighed may include but are not limited to the following:

- an increased risk that someone will commit additional sexual misconduct or other relevant misconduct;
- whether the accused has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender;
- whether the accused used a weapon or force;
- whether the reporting individual is a minor;
- whether the University has other means to obtain relevant evidence (e.g., security cameras or personal, physical evidence); and
- sexual assault by multiple actors.

The University will not begin a formal fact-finding process based on information that a person chooses to share during public awareness events that are designed and intended to be safe spaces for survivors to share experiences. These events could include candlelight vigils, “Take Back the Night,” protests, or other public training events. The University may decide, however, to use the information learned at such an event to inform its efforts for additional education and prevention efforts.

Matters reported to confidential counseling services available both off-campus and at Drew, including Drew’s professional Counseling and Health Services, and off-campus resources, will be maintained as confidential and privileged, consistent with state law, and will not result in fact-finding without consent. These resources can provide important support and advice and are listed in the Counseling section and the Contacts and Resources section.

Should fact-finding be initiated in response to a complaint, Drew will request anyone involved in the process to keep information related to a specific fact-finding and/or complaint private, as permitted by this Policy or applicable law. While privacy will be maintained to the extent possible, the University cannot commit to privacy on an across-the-board basis with respect to matters that result in a fact-finding and/or a hearing. In addition, the University will use its best efforts not to disseminate information about an inquiry or complaint beyond those who have a need-to-know basis for information.
Summary of Drew’s Sexual Misconduct Procedures

In the event of any conflict between these summaries and the published procedures and policies, the published policies and procedures govern. Drew will seek to support and provide assistance to victims of sexual misconduct.

Reports of Sexual Misconduct

Once a report of potential sexual misconduct is received, that report will be evaluated by the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, along with any request for confidentiality or that a fact-finding not be initiated. After reviewing a report or complaint of sexual misconduct, a variety of initial actions may be taken, including a preliminary inquiry, administrative action including interim measures, mediation, referral for additional fact-finding, referral for handling under a different policy, or dismissal. A referral for additional fact-finding does not constitute a determination that a policy has been violated. If a matter is referred for additional fact-finding, both parties will be notified that an allegation involving a violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy has been made and that a fact-finding has commenced. Both parties have the right to have a silent supporter of their choosing present during any meeting, including fact-finding.

Fact-Finding

Fact-finding involves an inquiry into the facts and circumstances of an allegation that the University’s Sexual Misconduct Policy has been violated. Fact-finding includes efforts to identify pertinent information, interview pertinent witnesses, and collect pertinent records. Both the complainant, the person whose rights under this Policy have been alleged to have been violated, as well as the respondent, the person who is alleged to have engaged in misconduct, will be interviewed and asked to identify potential witnesses or sources of information during fact-finding, including witnesses, e-mails, texts, photos, or other materials.

Summary Report

After fact-finding is concluded, a Summary Report is prepared and submitted to the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, and to the designated adjudicating officer, the Associate Dean of Students, in the case of students, to the Human Resources Director or designee, in the case of staff, and to the Dean or designee, in the case of a faculty member.

The designated adjudicating officer reviews the Summary Report and may dismiss the matter on the grounds that the Summary Report fails to identify facts that would support a finding of a policy violation. This decision can be appealed within five (5) days by submitting a written
appeal as outlined in the appeal procedures. If a matter is to be heard administratively, summary notice of the charges will be provided to both the complainant and the respondent and the adjudicating officer will schedule an initial meeting with each to review the Summary Report.

**Administrative Meeting**

Following the initial meeting, the adjudicating officer will meet separately with the complainant and the respondent in order to:

1. Review the process, including:
   a. Discuss the complaint and alleged conduct, allowing each party to present his/her understanding of the events related to the incident(s).
   b. Conduct the process in as timely a fashion as possible, including via remote technology, if necessary.
   c. Permit the parties to have the presence of an advisor of their own choosing, without voice.
   d. Permit the complainant and the respondent to speak on his/her own behalf.
   e. Each party has an opportunity to read and respond to the Summary Report.
   f. Either party may submit, on a timely basis, a written summary of their position for consideration prior to any determination. This summary must be submitted within two (2) business days of the meeting.
   g. In the event that either party elects not to attend an administrative meeting, the process will continue, and due weight will be accorded to all materials related to the absent party.

2. At the conclusion of the process, the adjudicating officer will determine an appropriate finding of either “responsible” or “not responsible” for each alleged policy violation based upon the preponderance of the evidence. Prior conduct violations may be a factor in determining sanctions. The preponderance of the evidence standard reflects current guidance in fall 2017.
   a. After a decision has been reached, the parties will be sent at the same time an email or letter summarizing the outcome and sanctions, along with a summary of the basis for the decision, as permitted under privacy law.
   b. If found “responsible,” it is the student’s responsibility to complete all sanctions as imposed. Failure to abide by or complete a sanction may result in additional sanctions.
Appeals

A. Any party may appeal an adverse determination. The right to one appeal is guaranteed. Appeals may be granted for the following reasons only:
   1. Pertinent new information is available which was not known to the person appealing at the time of the administrative meeting.
   2. A procedural error was made that precluded a fair and impartial hearing. Deviations from designated procedures will not be a basis for sustaining an appeal unless significant prejudice results.

B. An appeal of a decision must be submitted, in the case of students, to the Dean of Student Engagement, or designee, in the case of faculty, to a Dean designated from another faculty of the school, or in the case of staff to the Chief Financial Officer of Administration and Finance within five (5) business days from the date of the decision. Only one appeal of a decision is permitted and must be submitted in one document.

C. Appeal decisions are reported by letter or email to the parties, Title IX Coordinator, and to the Associate Dean of Students, at the same time, within fourteen (14) business days of the appeal, consistent with federal requirements. All parties will be notified of any change to the result and that the appeal decision is final.

Advisement

During the course of responding to instances of sexual misconduct, Drew provides resources and options to the complainant as well as those accused to support them through the process. Drew encourages sexual misconduct to be reported both to law enforcement and internally.

- Reporting an incident of sexual misconduct is important for the safety and protection of anyone who has been assaulted or victimized. Obtaining assistance can also help victims preserve the option of pursuing a legal remedy related to the incident, including criminal prosecution. Reporting an incident can help people regain a sense of personal power and control, while protecting others.
- Seeking support. If an individual feels he or she has been victimized or assaulted, they are encouraged to call a friend or family member. Members of the Drew community are specifically encouraged to contact Drew Public Safety, Health Services, Counseling Services, the Title IX Coordinator, personnel in Campus Life and Student Affairs, or external organizations with expertise in addressing trauma such as Morris Cares or Jersey Battered Women’s Services. Contact information is described further below.
- If the identity of the alleged perpetrator of an assault or other sexual misconduct is unknown, the victim should try to remember and record any helpful details that may lead
to an identification, including personal identifiers such as scars, tattoos, or other marks, jewelry, dress, language, approximate height and weight in comparison to individual’s own, vehicle description, and/or tag number. Write these down as soon as possible, and include the date and time.

- If an individual has been the victim of assault or sexual misconduct, in order to preserve the option of pursuing legal remedies, including criminal prosecution, that person should do the following:
  - Persons involved in an incident are advised not to disturb the area, room, or vehicle where the incident occurred.
  - In the event of a sexual assault, the victim should not bathe, shower, douche, brush individual’s teeth, or eat or drink. (Additional detail about forensic examinations and preservation of physical evidence can be found in the Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures outlined further below).
- If anyone reports an incident of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, relationship violence or stalking directed against them, whether on campus or off campus, to the Title IX Coordinator, Public Safety officers, or to any other University employee, such as the Coordinator of Residence Life and Student Engagement or Residence Assistants, they can receive a packet of information regarding available resources and processes.

**Support Services**

The Health Services and the McClintock Center for Counseling and Psychological Services provide medical care and counseling for all student survivors of sexual assault, or other forms of violence, regardless of gender. Support is also available for those accused of sexual misconduct. Employees may contact the Employee Assistance Program.

**Medical Attention**

Victims of sexual assault or other acts of violence, even if physical injuries are not apparent, are strongly encouraged to have a medical examination and discuss with a health care provider the risk of exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and the possibility of pregnancy resulting from the sexual assault. If you think you may have been a victim of a drug facilitated assault, you should inform the medical provider, as testing may be possible. The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) and Forensic Nurse Examiner (FNE) are available to any victims within Morris County. You can activate these services by contacting the hotline at (973) 829-0587.
Victims may also choose to be seen at Health Services for injuries, testing for sexually transmitted diseases, and emergency contraception. Counseling services are also available at the McClintock Center for Counseling and Psychological Services.

Victims of sexual assault or dating or domestic violence may prefer to be taken to a local hospital for medical attention:

- to be examined for injuries
- to have evidence collected
- to receive immediate counseling and referral service
- to receive emergency contraception
- to be tested and treated for STDs

If students or staff wish to be transported to the hospital, they are encouraged to contact Public Safety at (973) 408-3379. All students and employees will receive full and prompt cooperation from campus personnel in obtaining appropriate medical attention, including providing free and prompt transportation to the nearest designated hospital for medical assistance and/or forensic examination.

**On-Campus Student Counseling**

Students who have been sexually assaulted, or the victim of relationship violence or stalking, are encouraged to talk on campus with a professional Drew University counselor. Professional staff at Drew’s McClintock Center for Counseling and Psychological Services are trained to assist victims with the emotional and physical impacts of the incident.

Students may receive confidential counseling during work hours, free of charge, from Drew’s counselors by contacting the McClintock Counseling center. The Counseling Center is open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. during the fall and spring semesters, and students are encouraged to walk in or call (973) 408-3398.

**Employee Assistance**

Employees may contact the Employee Assistance Program by calling (800) 311-4327. Information can be found at [www.guidanceresources.com](http://www.guidanceresources.com). Drew’s Web ID is: GEN311.
VAWA Notification Process Statement

Sexual and Relationship Violence Information

In addition to training and awareness programs explained later in this document, Drew University created the Title IX/VAWA web page(s), located on the University’s website, to provide education, policies and procedures, reporting options, complainant and respondent’s common rights, interim measures, sanctions, and on-campus and off-campus resources in the contexts of Title IX and VAWA. The web page URL and link is: https://www.drew.edu/titleix-eeo-aa/. Drew’s Title IX Coordinator advertises the web page(s) to students and staff, respectively.

Resources Available - On-Campus and Off-Campus

Drew provides information about resources to all individuals reporting sexual misconduct. The Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinators, Associate Dean of Students, Public Safety, Health Services, Residence Life, and Counseling Center staff provide the same packets of resources about available resources both on campus and off campus. Individuals reporting sexual misconduct are provided information and informed that the Title IX Coordinator, or a Deputy Coordinator, will be following up with them regarding their wishes to proceed and options under the Drew Sexual Misconduct Policy and related procedures.

Preservation of Evidence and Forensic Examinations

Members of the campus community are also advised that in the event of a sexual assault, a victim may pursue legal remedies later on after reflection. In order to preserve options, however, it is recommended that a free Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) be considered. Physical evidence of an intimate nature is most effectively obtained within five days of a sexual assault. If anyone is planning to have a SAFE examination, please preserve all physical evidence of the assault. They should not bathe, shower, douche, brush their teeth, or eat or drink. (This can be done after the examination). It is critical that other evidence be preserved as well. Care should be taken to avoid washing, and any articles of clothing worn during the assault should not be thrown away. Those items should be placed in a paper bag (plastic may break down the evidence), with each separate item in a separate bag, if possible. (Paper bags are available from Public Safety).

Amnesty for Drug or Alcohol Use

Drew encourages the reporting of sexual harassment and misconduct. As a result, Drew may not pursue drug or alcohol charges against students reporting offenses involving sexual harassment.
and misconduct based on their personal consumption of drugs or alcohol at or near the time of
the incident. However, any such violation cannot have imperiled the health or safety of any other
person. Amnesty does not preclude the University from pursuing educational measures.

Non-Retaliation

Drew University and its employees will not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise
discriminate against individuals for exercising any rights or responsibilities under the
University’s Policy on Sexual Misconduct or for exercising any other rights described in this
Report, or under federal or state law relating to sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking.

Criminal Procedures

If a person is sexually assaulted, or is the victim of relationship violence or stalking, that
individual also has the option of notifying the appropriate law enforcement officials, including
local police and the Prosecutor’s Office. Victims of criminal acts have the right to file criminal
charges or to decline to notify law enforcement. The Prosecutor’s Office can also assist
individuals, even if they choose to not file criminal charges through their victim services. Upon
request, the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or Drew Public Safety will
promptly assist individuals in contacting law enforcement officials. If a person wishes to notify
law enforcement, but is unable to do so, the University, typically through Public Safety, will
promptly do so with that person’s consent.

Anyone who has been the victim of a sexual assault or other sexual misconduct has the right not
to report the incident to criminal authorities.

Local law enforcement can be contacted at:

- The Madison Police Department: (973) 593-3000 or 9-1-1 (emergency)
- Those who may have experienced a sexual assault are urged to call the Morris County
  Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). The team can be activated by calling Morris
  CARES Helpline at (973) 829-0587 or the Morris County Emergency Communications
  Center at (973) 285-2900.
- The Prosecutor's Office can be contacted at (973) 285-6367 or (973) 285-6312.

Coordination of Criminal Procedures and Internal Campus Procedures

The University process and the criminal law system are independent from each other, and
complainants may file complaints with either or both systems. Because the standards for finding
a violation of criminal law are different from the standards in Drew’s Policy, criminal
investigations or reports are not determinative of whether a violation will be found to have
occurred under that policy, nor does a finding of responsibility made under that policy constitute a criminal conviction. Drew University may institute disciplinary procedures against an accused student, faculty member, or staff member regardless of whether any criminal charges are filed. Persons accused of sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking may be removed from campus pending disciplinary action or criminal procedures to avoid additional conflict within the community, to protect the safety of all those involved, or the safety of the campus in whole.

**Protective Measures**

Protective measures can assist and protect individuals. Any protective measure(s) provided will be maintained as confidential to the degree possible without impairing the ability to provide the accommodations or protective measures. Campus Life and Student Affairs staff can impose no contact orders, interim actions, and other appropriate interim measures while processes are ongoing.

Potential protective measures may include, but are not limited to: imposing no contact orders, imposing interim suspensions, changing residences, adjusting or modifying work schedules, locations, or situations, restricting access to buildings or grounds, changing transportation, permitting withdrawal/removal from a course, and providing academic support, including tutoring and adjusting academic schedules.

- Students can contact the Associate Dean of Students Office at (973) 408-3390 to discuss interim measures. Employees should contact the Human Resources Department at (973) 408-3223.
- Incidents that indicate there is a threat of harm to the safety or well being of any member of the campus community can result in immediate restriction from the campus.

**Obtaining Judicial Protective Orders**

In addition to seeking interim measures through Drew’s internal processes, victims of relationship violence may be entitled to obtain a protective or restraining order against their alleged abuser. Protective orders can require the abuser to stay away from someone, leave the home, provide emergency family maintenance, and to attend counseling. Drew University Public Safety will work with Madison Police Department to enforce no-trespass orders against individuals.

If individuals are in immediate danger, call Drew Public Safety or the police. During the week between 8:30 AM and 3:30 PM, a superior court or municipal court judge can issue restraining orders. After hours, the police can assist individuals in contacting the municipal court judge on call. Drew staff can assist individuals as well.
Drew works closely with county resources, including the Morris Family Justice Center, which assist our community members in obtaining temporary or permanent restraining orders and other services. The Center can be reached at (973) 829-4050.

**Changes in Housing, Class, Internship, Transportation, Office, or Work Assignment**

- Any student who brings a complaint of sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking may request a change in housing (a new room assignment in the residence halls), class assignment, internship placement (a change to a different internship site), or transportation depending on the circumstances related to student safety in a complaint.
- Academic relief, including requests for a grade of “incomplete” in a course or taking a course as an independent study, may also be appropriate.
- Such requests may be made to the Title IX Coordinator, who will consult with the appropriate individuals and grant the request if alternative arrangements are reasonably available.
- Any faculty or staff member, including student employees, who brings a complaint of sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking under Drew’s Sexual Misconduct Policy, may request a change in office location or in work assignment in order to keep both parties safe. Such requests should be made to the Title IX Coordinator and will be granted if alternative arrangements are reasonably available.

The accommodations provided to the complainant described above will be maintained confidentially to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the University to provide the accommodations.

*More information about Interim Measures may be found in Daniel’s Dictionary. This can be found in its entirety: https://uknow.drew.edu/confluence/display/Handbook/Daniel’s+Dictionary*

**Student Disciplinary Sanctions**

The University maintains the right to impose any sanction(s) upon students found responsible for violating the Student Conduct Policy or other University policy. Violations of these policies may result in a variety of sanctions, ranging from severe penalties to less stringent measures, as appropriate to the underlying conduct, course of conduct, or overall student conduct history. The primary purpose of sanctions is generally educational and rehabilitative, although in some matters, the protection of the Drew community will be important as well. The reasons for the imposition of sanctions will be stated in the student’s file and will become a part of the student’s record consistent with record retention requirements.
Possible sanctions include:

1. **Revocation of Admission**: Admission to the University may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or a violation of the University policies.

2. **Revocation of Degree**: A degree awarded to a student by the University may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of University standards in obtaining the degree.

3. **Withholding Degree**: The University may withhold the awarding of a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set forth in the Student Conduct Policy, including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any.

4. **Expulsion from the University**: Unconditional and permanent separation from the University. The expelled student shall be barred from the University campus and all University sponsored activities.

5. **Expulsion from the Residence Halls**: Unconditional and permanent separation of the student from residing in, being around, participating in activities within, or visiting the residence halls.

6. **Suspension from the University**: The student is separated from the University for a specified period of time with the privilege of applying for re-entry after the period of suspension. In making a determination on the re-entry application, the University will evaluate the documented (as appropriate) progress the student has made and/or any positive indication that the student is ready for re-entry. The student will need to obtain clearance from the Dean of Students, or designee, in order to return to academic work. The student will be barred from campus during his/her time of suspension and will be treated as a trespasser if found on campus during their period of separation.

7. **Suspension from the Residence Halls**: The student is required to move out of the residence hall and may not reside in, be around, participate in activities within, or visit the residence halls for a specified period of time with the privilege of applying for re-entry as a residential student after the period of suspension. In making a determination on the re-entry application as a residential student, the University will evaluate the documented (as appropriate) progress the student has made and any positive indication that the student is ready to return to the residence halls. The student will need to obtain clearance from the Dean of Students, or designee, in order to return to the residence halls. The student will be barred from being in or around campus housing during his/her time of suspension, and will be treated as a trespasser if found in or around campus housing during their period of separation.

8. **Restriction**: The student is restricted from facilities, locales, programming, participating in certain University events and activities, holding leadership positions at any level in campus organizations, or from remaining a resident on campus. Certain restrictions are imposed for a specified period of time, while others may be permanent.

9. **Probation**: The student is placed under a status whereby any further violation of University regulations is considered in the context of the original violation and with
prejudice. Additionally, the student is more likely to be suspended or expelled from University housing or the University during the time of probation status if found responsible for further student conduct violations. The period of probation lasts for a specified period of time. Probationary status may impact a student’s ability to study abroad and/or to hold leadership positions in student organizations.

10. **Residence Hall Relocation:** Student may require a room reassignment to another residence hall or floor.

11. **Warning:** Written notification to the student that any repetition of the behavior will result in more severe disciplinary action.

12. **Restitution:** Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.

13. **Disclosure:** In certain cases, deemed appropriate by the proper authorities, information on an offense may be disclosed to individuals or to the entire University community, including parents or guardians.

14. **Discretionary Sanctions:** Educational assignments, essays, trainings, assessments, service to the community with a specified length of time, or other related discretionary assignments.

**Employees Sanctions**

The University maintains the right to impose sanctions upon faculty and staff who are found responsible for violating the Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Policy. Violations may result in a variety of sanctions, ranging from severe penalties to less stringent measures, as appropriate to the underlying conduct, course of conduct, or overall conduct history. Sanctions could include, but are not limited to: termination, suspension without pay, suspension with pay, training, counseling, participation in specific plans designed to avoid recurrences, and written reprimands.

The sanctions described in the policy are not exclusive of, and may be in addition to, other actions taken or sanctions imposed by outside authorities.

**Description of Awareness and Primary Prevention Programs**

Drew University is committed to providing effective educational, training, and awareness sexual misconduct programs to all students, faculty, and staff. These programs intended to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Drew strives to ensure that the programs are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome. The programs also consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationships, institutional, community, and societal levels.
Drew programs are designed to provide the following information:

- Information about how the institution prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- The definition of “dating violence,” “domestic violence,” “sexual assault,” and “stalking”
- The definition of effective “consent,” in reference to sexual activity
- A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention
- Information on risk reduction

These are community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration. Programming is specifically targeted towards incoming students and new employees, at the time of their arrival, and to the entire community throughout the year.

These programs include the following:

- Mandatory online training for new undergraduate and graduate students via “Not Anymore.” Students will not be permitted to register for classes until they confirm their participation in this training. Trigger warnings are included, and exemptions can be made by the Title IX Coordinator.

- All new employees to Drew University are provided with a training by the Title IX Coordinator, or a Deputy Coordinator, in person through New Employee Training.

- Drew’s mandatory online educational program for all staff and faculty is available through our Human Resources Department. Employees of the University take the course within 30 days of employment and thereafter, as required by the University.

- Orientation program for first-year and transfer students: The University’s planned programming for first-year students includes comprehensive coverage of Drew’s policies and procedures related to Sexual Misconduct, meaning of consent, reporting options, and bystander intervention strategies, as well as risk factors and protective factors in engaging in sexual activity.

- Programming through the Title IX Office, Student Advisor Board, Faculty, county partners, law enforcement, and the Prosecutor’s Office: These may be general or to a specific cohort (e.g., Residence Life staff, NCAA Athletes, etc.).

- Upstander/Bystander Intervention Programs: These programs and trainings offer safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. They include recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.
- Ongoing media campaigns to promote prevention programming, including advertisements in “Stall Journal” in bathrooms.
- Partnering with community organizations as an active participant in the educational offerings of the Morris County Coalition Against Sexual and Relationship Violence.
- Guest speakers for targeted audiences, resource tables, and panel discussions.
- Recognition of violence awareness months (i.e., Domestic Violence Awareness Month – October; Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month – February; Sexual Assault Awareness month – April).

**Title IX Committee**

This Committee includes a broad spectrum of stakeholders across the University community including faculty, staff, students, and county partners. The Committee provides input and suggestions on policies, education, prevention, and response efforts.

**Student Advisory Board**

The Student Advisory Board is primarily comprised of students in the College of Liberal Arts (CLA). They work with the Title IX Coordinator and Deputies on developing training and programming. Their input is sought on policy development and campus climate assessments.

**Other Programs**

- “SCREAM Theatre” during New Student Orientation: Intensive, interactive Peer-to-Peer performance of sexual assault and misconduct scenarios, including a Q & A with the audience.
- “Beyond the Books”: Presentation to all incoming students and parents during Summer Orientation. This presents the reality of substance use/abuse and sexual misconduct on campus while also informing students and families of campus policies, consequences for violating policies, and campus support services.
- “Take Back the Night”: Campus march and testimonials of sexual assault and abuse.
- “Clothes Line Project”: Students and community members decorate t-shirts with testimonials or words of support for survivors/victims of incest, sexual assault, and domestic and dating violence.
- Self-Defense Courses – offered through Prepare INC.

**Training for Individuals with Specific Responsibilities**

Individuals with specific responsibilities relating to Drew’s Policy on Sexual Misconduct will receive additional training as required to fulfill those responsibilities effectively. Additionally,
employees are informed of their responsibilities as responsible employees during new hire orientation.

Notices

Notice Of Prohibitions Against Sexual Discrimination and Title IX Coordinator

Drew University does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender in its education program or activities as required by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. sec. 1681 et seq. Inquiries regarding the application of Title IX, the Violence Against Women Act, or the Sexual Misconduct Policy may be made to the University’s Title IX Coordinator: Frank Merckx, 36 Madison Avenue, Madison, N.J., 07940 (Ehinger Center, Suite 147), or at (973) 408-3390, or at fmerckx@drew.edu. Complaints of sexual discrimination, sexual harassment, or misconduct may also be reported to the Campus Conduct Hotline at 1-(866) 943-5787 or at titlexofficer@drew.edu.

Notice Of Prohibitions Against Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Drew prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault and will address claims of misconduct consistent with this Policy and its Procedures. Contact the University’s Title IX Coordinator: Frank Merckx, 36 Madison Avenue, Madison, N.J., 07940 (Ehinger Center, Suite 147), or at (973) 408-3390, or at fmerckx@drew.edu. Complaints of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking may also be reported to the Campus Conduct Hotline at 1-(866) 943-5787 or at titlexofficer@drew.edu.

Notice Of Prompt Reporting

Drew encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal acts to the Madison Police, the Morris County Prosecutor’s Office, and to Drew Public Safety.

Employees should report incidences of sexual harassment and misconduct, sexual and relationship violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator.

All crimes are recorded and logged for reporting in the Annual Fire Safety and Security Report.
When a victim is unable to report sexual misconduct or a sexual assault, the University will disclose education record information related to that offense to law enforcement without consent if necessary to protect the health or safety of the student, other individuals, or the community.

**Notice of Non Discrimination**

In compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other federal, state, and local laws, Drew University does not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability, or veteran status in employment, admissions, financial aid, or its educational programs and activities. Drew’s Title IX Coordinator and AA/EEO Officer are designated to coordinate the University’s efforts to comply with Title IX, Section 504, and other equal opportunity and affirmative action regulations and laws. Questions or concerns regarding Title IX, Section 504, equal opportunity, or affirmative action should be directed to:

- Frank Merckx, Title IX Coordinator, 36 Madison Avenue, Madison, N.J. 07940
- Maria Force, AA/EEO Officer, 36 Madison Avenue, Madison, N.J. 07940

**Office of Civil Rights**

The New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands regional Office for Civil Rights is based out of the New York Office. They can be contacted at: U.S. Department of Education, 32 Old Slip, 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10005-2500. Telephone: (646) 428-3800; Facsimile: (646) 428-3843; Email: OCR.NewYork@ed.gov.

**Additional Contacts and Resources**

The University encourages anyone experiencing sexual misconduct to make use of the variety of resources that are available to members of the University community. The primary resource for reporting a complaint is the Title IX Coordinator, Frank Merckx, Vice President of Campus Life and Student Affairs at (973) 408-3390 or at fmerckx@drew.edu. Other resources for reporting and support are found below.

- Local and county law enforcement:
  - The Madison Police Department can be contacted at (973) 593-3000 or 9-1-1 (emergency).
● The Morris County Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). The team can be activated by calling Morris CARES Helpline at (973) 829-0587 or the Morris County Emergency Communications Center at (973) 285-2900.
● The Drew University Public Safety Department can be contacted at (973) 408-3379.
● Drew Residence Life staff can be contacted at (973) 408-3394.
● On-campus Drew counselors, who can provide confidential counseling, can be contacted at the McClintock Center for Counseling and Psychological Services, Holloway Annex, and at (973) 408-3398.
● Confidential Pastoral Counseling is available through the University Chaplain, Reverend Taylor Bean at (973) 408-3711.
● Health Services can be contacted at (973) 408-3414.
● Academic Support Services can be contacted through Associate Provost Judith Redling, at (973) 408-3290 or jredling@drew.edu.
● The Office of Accessibility Resources: Ms. Dana Giroux, Director, can be contacted at (973) 408-3962.
● Morris Cares, which works with SART, maintains a 24-hour hotline at (973) 829-0587. More information about their services can be found at http://www.atlantichealth.org/morristown/our+services/behavioral+health/sexual+assault+program.
● JBWS can provide support and resources to persons of any gender for Dating or Domestic Violence or Stalking and can be contacted at their 24-hour helpline at (973) 267-4763 or at info@jbws.org, or by mail at JBWS, P.O. Box 1437, Morristown, N.J. 07962. More information about their services can be found at http://jbws.org/.
● Jersey Center for Non-Violence is a program sponsored by JBWS to help persons of any gender examine the use of force and/or abuse within intimate relationships and to learn alternatives. They can be contacted via email at jcnv@jbws.org, fax at (973) 539-4068, or phone at (973) 539-7801. Their program, Counseling for Women through Vista can be contacted at (973) 539-7801. Their program, Counseling for Men and Boys, can be contacted at (973) 539-7801. More information about their programs can be found at http://www.morrissussexresourcenet.org/search/jersey-center-for-non-violence-jcnv/.
● The National Stalking Resource Center can be reached at http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center.
● Legal Services of Northwest New Jersey - 30 Schuyler Place, 2nd Floor, P.O. Box 900, Morristown, N.J. 07963, Telephone: (973) 285-6911; Fax: (973) 605-8991; E-mail: lsnwj-morris@lsnj.org
● Jersey Battered Women’s Services can also provide legal services related to restraining orders. Their hotline is (973) 267-4763. They can also be contacted at info@jbws.org or by mail at JBWS, P.O. Box 1437, Morristown, N.J. 07962. More information about their services can be found at http://jbws.org/.
Volunteer Lawyers for Justice can be contacted at PO Box 32040, Newark, N.J. 07102. More information about their program can be found at http://www.vljnj.org/.

University Officials who can be contacted to report an incident include:

- Frank Merckx, Title IX Coordinator, Vice President of Campus Life and Student Affairs/Dean of Students, Ehinger Center, Suite 147, fcmerckx@drew.edu, (973) 408-3390
- Stephanie Pelham, Senior Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Associate Dean of Student Engagement, Ehinger Center, Suite 138, spelham@drew.edu, (973) 408-3961
- Rev. Dr. Tanya Linn Bennett, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Associate Dean for Vocation & Formation, Seminary Hall, Room 204, tbennett@drew.edu, (973) 408-3718
- Joshua Phillips, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Coordinator of Student Conduct & Student Success, Ehinger Center, Suite 147, jphillips2@drew.edu, (973) 408-3076
- Lynn Vogel, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Executive Administrative Assistant, Ehinger Center, Suite 147, lvogel@drew.edu, (973) 408-3986
- Jane Karger, Athletics Department Liaison for Title IX and Head Coach, Women’s Lacrosse, Simon Forum, jkarger@drew.edu, (973) 408-3087
- Maria Force, AA/EEO Officer, Director of Human Resources, Madison House, mforce@drew.edu, (973) 408-3515

Complaints of sexual harassment or misconduct may also be reported to the Campus Conduct Hotline at 1-(866) 943-5787 or at investigations@drew.edu.

Notice of Monitoring and Reporting of Criminal Activity

The University has no officially recognized student organizations with non-campus locations.

Written Notification to Students, Employees and Victims of VAWA Crimes

Drew will provide written notification to students and employees about existing and available counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available in the community and on campus to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Drew will also provide information about these services in writing to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, whether the offense occurred on-campus or off-campus. This information is provided in this Annual Fire Safety and Security Report.
Drew will provide written notification to victims regarding rights and options, including: available and existing on-campus and off-campus services such as victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance; available and applicable institutional disciplinary procedures and an explanation of those procedures; confidentiality in protective measures and Clery reporting and disclosure; and reasonable and available options and assistance with changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement.

**Alcohol, Marijuana, and Other Drugs**

**Purpose of the Policy**

The purpose of the Drew University Alcohol, Marijuana, and Other Drug Policy is to promote student responsibility, respect for the community and self, and to establish a University community that is safe, healthy, and conducive to serious academic endeavors. While students must define their own values and make their own choices, the University expects all of its members to comply with both Drew University Policy and federal, state, and local laws as they apply to alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. The University holds students accountable for the decisions they make, particularly when they have an adverse effect on the health and safety of the community, on the quality of life of other students, on the learning environment, or on the students themselves. To support student responsibility, the University offers a wide range of educational and counseling services that provide accurate substance use information and evaluation. In addition to the formal services, students can gain support from faculty, staff, and other members of the community. The policy provides a range of sanctions; however, students should be aware that law enforcement may also be involved leading to arrest and charges in the appropriate venue.

The policy seeks to establish clear community standards around alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. While the policy defines guidelines for the consequences of various behaviors, the context of those behaviors will be considered when policy violations are adjudicated. Therefore, the most severe consequences will result from situations involving illegal possession, consumption, distribution or sales of controlled substances, hosting or serving to minors, and for high risk alcohol behaviors. Repeat offenders may face a higher level of sanction.

Entering a university setting for many necessitates a new level of independence. Students have the privilege of making their own decisions, as well as the outcomes of those decisions. Keeping this in mind, the University encourages students to be responsible for their actions and will use parental/guardian notification as a partnership, including informing parents/guardians of the potential health and safety concerns and/or significant sanctions.
Students who need assistance in addressing concerns regarding alcohol and other drug use/abuse for themselves or others are encouraged to contact Drew’s Alcohol and Other Drug counselor at (973) 408-3318. Additional information is found at http://www.drew.edu/Counseling/services/substance-awareness-and-education.

"Good Samaritan" Medical Amnesty

The “Good Samaritan” Medical Amnesty policy: To safeguard students so that they receive the help they need without fear of penalty or retribution. Students who seek emergency medical attention for themselves, or for a student whom medical assistance is needed, for consumption of alcohol and/or other drug overdose, will not be charged with alcohol or other drug violations of Daniel’s Dictionary, the Drew University code of conduct, providing they:

1. Contact and obtain assistance from Residence Life and Housing staff, Public Safety officers, medical professionals, and/or local law enforcement;
2. Complete an assessment/evaluation with the Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor, in a timely manner; AND
3. Meet with a member of the Student Conduct and Community Standards staff.

To honor the culture of respect of self and others, this policy is only for those students who activate the assistance and not for those found by University employees. You should always call for assistance if you, or someone else you see is in need. To activate medical assistance, call Public Safety at (973) 408-4444 or x4444 from a campus phone.

Additional information about local and state Medical Amnesty laws are available in the Laws section at the end of this policy.

Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor

In view of the University’s commitment to educate and support the growth and development of the whole person, a full-time N.J. Licensed Clinical Alcohol and Drug Counselor is available to anyone in the campus community during the academic year. If you or someone you know may have a problem with alcohol and/or drugs, the counselor provides assessment, education, and individual and group counseling. Referrals off campus and to local support groups are also available. Call (973) 408-3318 for assistance.
Hosting

According to the Social Host Law of New Jersey, a host accepts a level of responsibility for guest behavior, the amount of alcohol consumed, and any injury that occurs due to drinking. In order to reduce the risk of incidence, common sources, high-proof alcohols (over 100 proof), “jungle juice,” and progressive parties are specifically identified. Those stated either encourage excessive drinking or make it difficult for the host to monitor the amounts of alcohol consumed.

Residents holding a function in their living unit where an alcohol violation is taking place are considered hosts. All residents on the roster who are present during the time of the incident will likely be regarded as the host and subjected to disciplinary actions.

The University will sanction those involved with hosting a function and/or providing alcohol, differently from an individual attending the function. The goal is to increase education and awareness of the responsibilities that go along with hosting and living in a community. If a member of a room/suite is found responsible for hosting, then all members of the room/suite may be placed on “Social Host Probation.” Those who are documented for and found responsible for hosting a party will have the amount and type of alcohol confiscated considered during adjudication.

On an interim basis, students involved in hosting a function where an alcohol violation has allegedly occurred may be immediately placed on Social Host Probation. Final outcomes, including sanctions, will be determined through the student conduct process.

Students should be familiar with the penalties that can happen via a third party and NJ Social Host Law.

Use of Alcohol

1. Alcohol possession and consumption on campus is permitted only for students of legal age (21). Alcohol can only be consumed in a student’s room or at University sponsored events.
2. Healthy, legal consumption does not include competitive or binge drinking. Competitive drinking includes any type of drinking games.
3. Alcohol may not be above 100 proof.
4. Common Sources are not allowed, including kegs and other containers of alcohol (e.g., punch bowls, “jungle juice,” etc), including an amount of alcohol that is not reasonable to be consumed by the above age residents of a room/suite.
5. Students of legal age may not give, leave in an easily accessible place, or sell alcohol to minors to transport, possess, or consume.
6. Students of legal age may not permit underage persons to possess or consume alcohol in their living unit.

7. Minors may not transport, possess, consume, or purchase alcohol. Used or empty containers found in a room or on one’s person, may constitute possession.

8. Persons may not transport nor consume open containers of alcoholic beverages in public areas.

9. Consumption in student rooms should neither infringe on the rights of other students to study nor negate any normal student activity.

10. Alcoholic beverages may not be sold at any time except through approved liquor licenses by the university, borough and state. Alcohol Permit (one-day): Special one-day permits are necessary for student events where alcohol is to be served. A form, available from the Madison town clerk, must be signed by both the Dean of Students and the Director of Public Safety and submitted to the Alcoholic Beverage Commission in Trenton.

11. Public areas include hallways, foyers, stairwells, bathrooms, lounges, or other public areas, including outdoor University grounds, without an event liquor license, or any other area beyond an individually assigned resident room. Propped room/suite doors may make that space public.

12. All parts of an individual suite/quad, etc. shall be considered a residence hall room including a bathroom connected to the individual suite/quad, etc.

13. Alcohol may be confiscated or the student may be asked to pour out containers.

14. Full responsibility for compliance with policies and laws belongs to all students. A student will be held responsible for their guest’s actions. Guests violating the policies and laws may be asked to leave the campus or may be trespassed.

**Marijuana**

Under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, Drew University is required to strive to maintain a drug-free community in order to receive federal education funding. At the federal level, Marijuana, in all its forms, remains an illicit drug, and therefore is prohibited from being possessed, consumed, distributed, or produced on campus.

The intent of defining marijuana within the policy is to recognize the unique context of its use and a belief that education and engagement within the community for violators is the most effective approach to reducing and eliminating its use. In line with Drew University's mission of engaging thoughtfully with the students and community, the goal of this policy is to put forward rehabilitative sanctions that balance individual accountability with community impact and that are consistently enforced and evaluated.

Marijuana, within the University policy, refers to all parts of the plant Genus Cannabis L., whether growing or not; the seeds thereof, and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative,
mixture, or preparation of the plant or its seeds, containing tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and/or utilized as a psychoactive substance. It is inclusive of products such as resin, wax, butter/budder, shatter, taffy, etc. Commonly acknowledged marijuana paraphernalia is defined as equipment, products, or materials of any kind intended for use to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body marijuana. For the purpose of this policy, concentrate will refer to any marijuana product containing a THC content of greater than 35%.

1. Students may not consume or be in possession of marijuana or marijuana paraphernalia as defined above.
   a. Possession means that such substances are on one's person, in one's living environment, automobile, or known hiding location. If a student is hosting a guest, possession extends to their guests.
   b. Consumption refers to active use or being under the influence.

2. Students may not sell or distribute, or possess with the intent of distribution or sale, any controlled substance or commonly acknowledged drug paraphernalia.
   a. Distribution of marijuana is providing a person with marijuana and not accepting or intending to accept money or barter.
   b. Students may not sell for money or barter marijuana.
   c. Students may not manufacture via purchasing or possessing the materials necessary to make or synthesize marijuana for personal use, distribution, or sale.

3. Medical marijuana may not be possessed, used, or distributed on campus.

Students should be aware that federal law dictates that any conviction in a court of law regarding controlled substances, including marijuana, may lead to a loss of financial aid for a set period of time.

Use of Drugs

Drugs ("controlled substances") are defined as including all illegal drugs and misused legal drugs, both over-the-counter and prescription, synthetic and other derivatives. Commonly acknowledged drug paraphernalia is defined as equipment, products, or materials of any kind intended for use to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled dangerous substance.

1. Students may not consume or be in possession of any controlled substance or commonly acknowledged drug paraphernalia, as defined above.
a. Possession means that such substances are on one’s person, in one’s living environment, automobile, or known hiding location. If a student is hosting a guest, possession extends to their guests.

b. Consumption refers to active use or being under the influence.

2. Students may not sell or distribute, or possess with the intent of distribution or sale, any controlled substance or commonly acknowledged drug paraphernalia.
   a. Distribution of controlled substance(s) is providing a person with a controlled substance, and not accepting or intending to accept money or barter.
   b. Students may not sell for money or barter, any controlled substance.
   c. Students may not manufacture via purchasing or possessing the materials necessary to make or synthesize illegal drugs for personal use, distribution, or sale.

3. Prescribed drugs may only be in possession of, and consumed by, the individual to whom the medication has been prescribed. It should always be in the prescription container with the prescription label.

Students should be aware that federal law dictates that any conviction in a court of law regarding controlled substances may lead to a loss of financial aid for a set period of time.

**Violation of Policy**

**Alcohol Violations**

**Level 1 Alcohol Offense**
- Underage possession and consumption of alcohol
- Open container in any public area of the University

**Level 1 Adjudication - Potential sanctions**
- Warning
- Attend an alcohol education class (in person or online); the course fee must be paid directly by the student to the course provider.
- Educational activity or service to the Drew community

**Level 2 Alcohol Offense**
- Repeat of a Level 1 offense
- Engaging in high-risk alcohol behavior
- Hosting underage consumption of alcohol
- Possession of common sources of alcohol
Level 2 Adjudication - Potential sanctions

- Warning or disciplinary probation
- Alcohol assessment and compliance with subsequent recommendations
- Educational activity or service to the Drew community
- Parental/guardian notification via copy of sanctioning letter, or call
- Social host probation

Level 3 Alcohol Offense

- Repeat of Level 2 offense
- Serving alcohol to minors
- Selling alcohol on campus

Level 3 Adjudication - Potential sanctions

- Disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion from housing
- Suspension or expulsion from the University
- Housing relocation
- Restriction of some campus events
- Referral to off-campus substance abuse assessment and compliance with subsequent recommendations
- Completion of an online education course or an alcohol and drug assessment
- Educational activity or service to the Drew community
- Parental/guardian notification via copy of sanctioning letter, or call
- Social host probation

Marijuana Violations

Level 1: Possession and Consumption

- Possession of plant material not exceeding one (1) ounce or 28 grams
- Consumption of marijuana

Level 1 Adjudication: Possession and Consumption - Potential Sanctions

- Warning
- Completion of an online marijuana education course
- Educational activity or service to the Drew Community

Level 2: Possession and Consumption

- Repeat of Level 1 offense
- Possession of marijuana concentrate not exceeding seven (7) grams
Level 2 Adjudication: Possession and Consumption - Potential Sanctions

- Warning or disciplinary probation
- Referral for substance abuse assessment
- Educational activity or service to the Drew community
- Parental/guardian notification via a copy of sanctioning letter or phone call

Level 3: Possession and Consumption

- Repeat of Level 2 offense
- Possession of quantities of plant material greater than one (1) ounce or seven (7) grams of concentrate

Level 3 Adjudication: Possession and Consumption

- Disciplinary probation
- Referral to off-campus substance abuse assessment and compliance with subsequent recommendations
- Educational service to the Drew community
- Parental/guardian notification via copy of sanctioning letter or phone call
- Potential referral for prosecution

Level 4: Possession and Consumption

- Repeat of Level 3 offense

Level 4 Adjudication: Possession and Consumption

- Suspension or expulsion from housing
- Suspension or expulsion from the University
- Referral to off-campus substance abuse assessment and compliance with subsequent recommendations
- Educational activity or service to the Drew community
- Parental/guardian notification via copy of sanctioning letter or phone call
- Potential referral for prosecution

Level 1: *Distribution, or Intent to Distribute*

- Engaging in distribution or attempting to distribute *marijuana*
Level 1 Adjudication: Distribution, or Intent to Distribute
- Suspension from the university for a specified period of time
- Suspension or expulsion from housing
- Residence hall restriction

Level 2: Distribution, or Intent to Distribute
- Repeat of Level 1 offense

Level 2 Adjudication: Distribution, or Intent to Distribute
- Expulsion from the University
- Potential referral to prosecution

Level 1: *Sale or Manufacturing, or Intent to Sell or Manufacture*
- The attempted sale, the sale, or the manufacture of *marijuana*

Level 1 Adjudication: Sale or Manufacturing, or Intent to Sell or Manufacture
- Expulsion from the University
- Potential referral to prosecution

Other Drug Violations

Level 1: *Possession and Consumption*
- Possession or consumption of drugs or drug paraphernalia

Level 1 Adjudication: Possession and Consumption - Potential Sanctions
- Disciplinary probation
- Residence hall restriction
- Educational activity or service to the Drew community
- Required substance abuse assessment and compliance with recommendations, or completion of an online course
- Parental/guardian notification via copy of sanctioning letter or phone call

Level 2: Possession and Consumption
- Repeat of Level 1 offense
Level 2 Adjudication: Possession and Consumption - Potential Sanctions

- Suspension from residence halls for a specified period of time
- Residence hall restriction
- Probation effective for the remainder of time enrolled at Drew
- Required substance abuse assessment and compliance with recommendation
- Educational activity or service to the Drew community
- Parental/guardian notification via copy of sanctioning letter or phone call

Level 3: Possession and Consumption

- Repeat of Level 2 offense

Level 3 Adjudication: Possession and Consumption

- Suspension or expulsion from the University
- Suspension or expulsion from housing
- Potential referral for prosecution

Level 1: *Distribution, or Intent to Distribute*

- Engaging in distribution or attempting to distribute drugs *other than marijuana*

Level 1 Adjudication: Distribution, or Intent to Distribute

- Suspension from the university for a specified period of time
- Suspension or expulsion from housing
- Residence hall restriction

Level 2: Distribution, or Intent to Distribute

- Repeat of Level 1 offense

Level 2 Adjudication: Distribution, or Intent to Distribute

- Expulsion from the University
- Potential referral to prosecution

Level 1: *Sale or Manufacturing, or Intent to Sell or Manufacture*

- The attempted sale, the sale, or the manufacture of any drug *other than marijuana*
Level 1 Adjudication: Sale or Manufacturing, or Intent to Sell or Manufacture

- Expulsion from the University
- Potential referral to prosecution

New Jersey and Borough of Madison Laws

According to New Jersey State law, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to:

1. Purchase, possess, consume, manufacture, or distribute alcoholic beverages
2. Enter places licensed to sell alcoholic beverages with the intent to purchase, have served or delivered to them, alcoholic beverages
3. Misrepresents his/her age or the age of anyone else for the purpose of purchasing alcohol or gaining entrance to a place that sells or serves alcohol. It is also illegal for anyone to purchase, manufacture, or distribute alcohol to a person who is under 21 years of age. In addition to criminal sanctions for violations of State law, there is potential civil liability for serving minors or serving a person who is already intoxicated.

The Madison Ordinance on Alcoholic Beverages, Possession and Consumption by Minors on Private Property was passed in 2013 and is found in the Borough Code as Borough Code § 233-1 Possession or consumption by persons under legal age on private property prohibited; violations and penalties.

A. Any person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages who knowingly possesses, without legal authority, or who knowingly consumes any alcoholic beverage on private property shall be subject, upon conviction, to a fine of $250 for the first offense and $350 for any subsequent offense.

B. The Municipal Judge may, in addition to any other sentence imposed for the offense, suspend or postpone, for up to six months, the driving privilege of the defendant. Upon the conviction of any person under this section, Chapter 233, the Municipal Judge shall forward a report to the Division of Motor Vehicles (the "Division") stating the first and last day of the suspension or postponement period imposed by the Municipal Judge pursuant to this section, Chapter 233. If a person is less than 17 years of age at the time of the imposition of a sentence, the period of license postponement, including a suspension or postponement of the privilege of operating a motorized bicycle, shall commence on the day the sentence is imposed and shall run for a period of six months after the person reaches the age of 17 years.

C. If a person, at the time of the imposition of a sentence, has a valid New Jersey driver's license, the Municipal Judge shall immediately collect the license and forward it to the Division, along with the report. If for any reason the license cannot be collected, the Municipal Judge shall
include in the report the complete name, address, date of birth, eye color, and sex of the person, as well as the first and last date of the license suspension period imposed by the Municipal Judge.

D. The Municipal Judge shall inform the person orally and in writing that, if the person is convicted of operating a motor vehicle during the period of license suspension or postponement, the person shall be subject to the penalties set forth in N.J.S.A. 39:3-40. A person shall be required to acknowledge receipt of the written notice in writing. Failure to receive a written notice or failure to acknowledge, in writing, the receipt of written notice shall not be a defense to a subsequent charge of violation of N.J.S.A. 39:3-40.

E. If the person convicted under this section, Chapter 233, is not a New Jersey resident, the Municipal Judge shall suspend or postpone, as appropriate, the nonresident driving privilege of the person based on the age of the person and submit the required report to the Division. The Municipal Judge shall not collect the license of a nonresident convicted under this section, Chapter 233. Upon receipt of a report from the Municipal Judge, the Division shall notify the appropriate officials in the licensing jurisdiction of the suspension or postponement.

(1) The Municipal Judge shall have the discretion to waive the penalty provisions of Subsections A, B and C above if the defendant is enrolled in an educational institution that has imposed administrative sanctions and penalties against the defendant for the offense(s). [Added 5-29-2013 by Ord. No. 16-2013]

F. Exceptions:

(1) Religious observance, presence of a parent or guardian. Nothing in Chapter 233 shall prohibit an underage person from consuming or possessing an alcoholic beverage in connection with a religious observance, ceremony or rite, or consuming or possessing an alcoholic beverage in the presence of, and with the permission of a parent, guardian or relative who has attained the legal age to purchase or consume alcoholic beverages. As used in this section, Chapter 233, "guardian" means a person who has qualified as a guardian of the underage person pursuant to testamentary court appointment, or other applicable laws, as determined by the Municipal Judge, and "relative" means an underage person's grandparent, aunt, uncle, sibling, or any other person related by blood or affinity.

(2) Performance of employment. Nothing in Chapter 233 shall prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages by any person while engaged in the performance of employment pursuant to an employment permit issued by the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Commission, or for a bona fide hotel or restaurant, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 33:1-26, or while actively engaged in the preparation of food while enrolled in a culinary arts or hotel management program at a county vocational school or post-secondary educational institution; however, nothing in Chapter 233 shall be construed to preclude the imposition of a penalty under
these subsections, N.J.S.A. 33:1-81, or any other section of law against a person who is convicted of unlawful alcoholic beverage activity on or at premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

(3) An underage person and one or two other persons, if applicable, shall be immune from prosecution under this chapter prohibiting any person under the legal age who, without legal authority, knowingly possesses or knowingly consumes an alcoholic beverage on private property if:[Added 5-29-2013 by Ord. No. 16-2013]

(a) One of the underage persons called 9-1-1 and reported that another underage person was in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption;

(b) The underage person who called 9-1-1 and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who called 9-1-1, provided each of their names to the 9-1-1 operator;

(c) The underage person was the first person to make the 9-1-1 report; and

(d) The underage person and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who made the 9-1-1 call, remained on the scene with the person under the legal age in need of medical assistance until assistance arrived and cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene.

(4) The underage person who received medical assistance as provided in Subsection F(3) of this section shall also be immune from prosecution under this chapter prohibiting the possession or consumption of an alcoholic beverage on private property.[Added 5-29-2013 by Ord. No. 16-2013]

**Controlled Substances - Federal and State Laws**

Being aware of state and federal laws regarding controlled substance use and possession is very important. The consequences of drug possession, use, and distribution vary depending on the type of drug. Federal law prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs. Strict penalties are provided for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, provides an overview of federal penalties.

**Federal Laws**

- **Denial of Federal Benefits (21USC 862):** A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in the denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction, 10 years for a second conviction, and a permanent denial of benefits for a third conviction. Federal drug convictions for
possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions.

- **Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21USC 841):** Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the substance involved in the transaction. The list below is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled dangerous substance that has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal drug charges of distributing the substances faces a mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to $8 million. Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a school (21USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines that are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year.

**State of New Jersey Laws**

The New Jersey Comprehensive Drug Reform Act (N.J.S. 2C: 35-1 et seq) created new offenses, increased penalties for some existing offenses to “ensure the imposition of stern, consistent punishment for all drug offenders,” and transferred all drug offenses into the Code of Criminal Justice.

- **Drug-Free School Zone (NJ Statute 2C:35-1.1):** Drew University is within 1,000 feet of an elementary school and a nursery school and, therefore, is within a drug-free school zone as defined by New Jersey law. This means that any person who distributes, dispenses, or possesses with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance anywhere at Drew is subject to arrest, time in jail, and a fine up to $150,000 depending upon the amount of substance possessed. During part of this term of imprisonment, there is no eligibility for parole. Potential penalties may be:

Simple possession, use, or being under the influence of:

- Marijuana: 0-18 months in jail; a fine of $500 to $15,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- Cocaine/Crack: 3-5 years in jail; a fine of $1,000 to $25,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- Amphetamine (“Speed”): 3-5 years in jail, a fine of $1,000 to $25,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- Psilocybin (“Shrooms”) and LSD: 3-5 years in jail; a fine of $1,000 to $25,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
Possession of

- MDMA/Ecstasy: .50 oz. or less: maximum fine $100,000; maximum prison sentence of 5 years in jail, 2 1/2 years without parole; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- MDMA/Ecstasy: .50 oz. to 5.0 oz.: maximum fine $150,000; maximum prison sentence of 10 years in jail, 5 years without parole; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- MDMA/Ecstasy: 5.0 oz. or more: maximum fine $250,000; maximum prison sentence of 20 years in jail, 10 years without parole; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.

Use or possession with the intent to distribute

- Marijuana: 0-10 years in jail; a fine of $750 to $100,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- Cocaine: 3-20 years in jail (with a 3-5 year mandatory sentence with no parole if the amount exceeds 5oz.); a fine of $1,000 to $300,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- Amphetamine (“Speed”): 3-10 years in jail; a fine of $1,000 to $100,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- Psilocybin (“Shrooms”) and LSD: 3-5 years in jail; a fine of $2,000 to $300,000; and a mandatory loss of driver’s license from 6 months to 2 years.

Possession or distribution

- Ketamine: Maximum fine $100,000; maximum prison sentence of 5 years in jail, 2 1/2 years without parole; mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- Rohypnol (Flunitrazepam): Maximum fine $100,000; maximum prison sentence of 5 years in jail, 2 1/2 years without parole; mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.
- GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyrate) and GBL (Gamma Butyrolactone): Maximum fine $100,000; maximum prison sentence of 5 years in jail, 2 1/2 years without parole; revocation of driver’s license for a maximum of 6 months; mandatory loss of driver’s license for 6 months to 2 years.

In addition to the foregoing fines, every defendant who is convicted of any drug offense or who goes into a drug diversionary program must pay a mandatory penalty ranging from $500 to $3,000 and a mandatory $50 laboratory fee. The Act provides that any person, 18 years or older, who uses, solicits, or directs a juvenile (17 years or younger) to manufacture or distribute drugs
is guilty of a second degree crime and is subject to imprisonment for 5-10 years and a fine up to $300,000.

Use or possession of drug paraphernalia

- Up to 6 months in jail; mandatory fine of $500 to $1,000; and a mandatory loss of license for 6 months to 2 years.
- It is unlawful for any person to deliver drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age.

**Signs and Symptoms of Problematic Drinking**

- Increase in alcohol tolerance
- Urgency to have the first drink
- Drinking because you are angry, upset, or stressed
- Your personality is altered when drinking
- Drinking the night before has caused you to miss or be late for class
- You sometimes have a drink to help you sleep
- When you drink, you wind up drunk
- You promise yourself you will cut down or stop, but that only lasts a short time, if at all
- Someone has expressed concern over your drinking
- It is difficult to stop after one or two drinks
- The day after drinking you have trouble remembering parts of the night (blackouts)
- You regret things you have said or done while drinking
- Even after others have stopped, you want to continue drinking
- You get irritated when anyone talks about your drinking
- At times, grades have suffered because of drinking
- A significant part of the day is spent getting, using, or recovering from the effects of alcohol

**Signs and Symptoms of Problematic Drug Use**

- Loss of appetite, increase in appetite, changes in eating habits, unexplained weight loss or gain
- Slowed or staggering walk; poor physical coordination
- Red, watery eyes; pupils larger or smaller than usual; blank stare
- Puffy face, blushing, or paleness
- Smell of substance on breath, body, or clothes
- Extreme hyperactivity; excessive talkativeness
- Runny nose, hacking cough
- Excessive sweating
- Tremors or shakes of hands, feet, or head
- Change in overall attitude/personality
- Change in activities or hobbies
- Drop in grades, skipping class
- Difficulty paying attention; forgetfulness
- General lack of motivation, energy, self-esteem; “I don’t care” attitude
- Moodiness, irritability, or nervousness
- Paranoia
- Secretive or suspicious behavior
- Change in personal grooming habits
- Change in peer group or isolation from others

### Reporting of Criminal Offenses/Clery Act

The Drew University Public Safety Department prepares this report in order to meet its obligations under federal law, including the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This report is prepared under the direction of the Director of Public Safety, in consultation with Drew Campus Life and Student Affairs and Legal Affairs, and in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the Drew campus and other locations as defined below in the Location Definition section. The Office of the Associate Dean of Students also provides information included in Drew’s statistical reporting. The reported statistics are drawn from crime reports, arrests, and internal administrative conduct or disciplinary referrals.

University faculty, staff, and administrators, as well as student employees and volunteers with the responsibility for supervising students or responsibility for their welfare, are required to report Clery Act offenses, including sexual harassment or misconduct offenses such as domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to the Drew Department of Public Safety. This obligation does not extend to employees with legal privileges generally precluding disclosure, such as psychological or psychiatric counselors, medical staff, or ministers in a pastoral function.

Other Drew employees must report instances of sexual harassment or misconduct, including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault when they become aware of such acts or reports.

Each year, Drew Public Safety will provide a link to this report through an email notification to all enrolled students. The crimes listed below, and as defined under the Uniform Crime
Reporting Handbook, are mandated by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to be reported.

Drew’s statistics consist of an itemization of the number of reports regarding such offenses as received by officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities and are compiled by Drew Public Safety. This information is distributed annually on or before October 1, through the Public Safety’s Annual Fire Safety and Security Report (AFSSR), to all current students, faculty, and staff. The report also includes incidents not reported to the police that may have been reported confidentially or to a campus security authority.

The report also contains statistics for arrests and referrals to the campus conduct process for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and weapon law violations. Under the Clery Act, Drew is required to report statistics for the specified offenses, notably weapons, drug, and liquor law violations that are referred for disciplinary action. As a result, the statistics include the referral of matters that result in the initiation of disciplinary action for which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of the sanction. These matters are handled by the Office of the Dean of Students and the Office of the Associate Dean of Students.

Federal law also requires that all hate crimes in the mandated categories be reported. Those crimes are further categorized by the nature of the bias, such as race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, and disability. Additional information about the locations and geography for which offenses must be reported was discussed earlier in the document.

**Obligation to Report Serious Criminal Offenses to Public Safety**

Drew administrators and staff are obliged to provide to Drew Public Safety any reports that come to their attention of criminal offenses required under the Clery Act and listed below. This obligation extends to: senior administrators, including the President, vice presidents, assistant vice presidents, deans, associate and assistant deans, directors, assistant directors, residence directors, resident assistants, coaches, managers, coordinators and all Public Safety personnel. These personnel groups are designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), as they are most likely to receive reports directly from students or other staff regarding crimes. The obligation to report does not extend to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor or medical personnel.

Crimes that must be reported to Public Safety and disclosed include: criminal homicide, murder and non-negligent homicide, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses, including rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle threats, arson, arrests and disciplinary actions, such as arrests for liquor
law violations, drug law violations and illegal weapons possession. In addition, the number of each type of crime listed above that are determined to be hate crimes, based on bias, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability, must be reported and disclosed. Also, the number of crimes determined to be hate crimes and which constitute larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking must be reported as well.

The statistics will be logged and disclosed for the calendar year in which the crime was reported to local police or to a campus security authority. The annual disclosure of crime statistics will be prepared by reviewing logged reports as well as student conduct records for conduct violations that are required to be included in the annual security report. Publicly available records maintained for purposes of Clery Act reporting will not include identifying information about the victim.

All members of the Drew community are encouraged to report any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings, or around residential halls immediately to Public Safety or to other campus security authorities. When reports of the crimes listed above are determined to constitute a threat to students and employees, Drew will issue an emergency notification or timely warning if such a warning would aid in the prevention of similar crimes.

**Clery Reportable Crimes**

**Definitions of Geography**

The following definitions are from *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for identifying the University’s geography as defined by the Clery Act.

- **On Campus**: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

- **Public Property**: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, which is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
• **Non-Campus Buildings or Property:** Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

• **Unfounded Crimes:** Drew will report a crime as “unfounded” only if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel make formal determination that the report is false or baseless.
Drew Crime Statistics

The following information pertaining to specific crime categories and geographic areas is reported annually to the Department of Education in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Notes about the data are found on page 64.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense (Reported By Hierarchy)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On Campus</th>
<th>Non Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>On-Campus Residential Facilities</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses: Rape</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses: Statutory Rape</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses: Fondling</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Offenses: Incest</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offense (Reported By Hierarchy)</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>Non Campus</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>On-Campus Residential Facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Unfounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggravated Assault</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burglary</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motor Vehicle Theft</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquor Law Arrests</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug Law Arrests</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weapons Law Arrests</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offense (Crimes Not Reported By Hierarchy)</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>On Campus</td>
<td>Non Campus</td>
<td>Public Property</td>
<td>On-Campus Residential Facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Unfounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

Note 1: Referrals for disciplinary action include incidents where no arrest occurred, but the matter was referred for internal disciplinary action.
Note 2: There were no hate crimes reported for 2018, 2017, or 2016.
Note 3: A Dating Violence case was reported in 2017, but occurred in 2016. In last year’s report, this was erroneously added to the 2016 total. It was adjusted this year to 2017.
Note 4: Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking were added to the list of Clery reportable crimes in 2015, pursuant to the Reauthorized VAWA.
Note 5: All Drew University residence housing is on campus, so all statistics appearing under this heading were on campus.
Note 6: In January 2018, the Public Safety Department documented 52 students for alcohol policy violations in one single incident report and 20 students for alcohol policy violations in another single incident report. These 72 alcohol referrals took the Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action numbers outside of the prior year's range.
Fire Alarms and Procedures

Smoke detectors, heat sensors, carbon monoxide sensors, sprinklers and fire extinguishers have been strategically placed in all residence halls to protect life and property. Drew’s alarm system is monitored 24 hours a day. In response to an alarm, Public Safety personnel will be dispatched and attempt to respond immediately to any alarm condition. Drew values your privacy as well as your safety. Every attempt will be made to turn off the alarms as soon as it has been ascertained that no danger exists. The Madison Fire Department and/or other available local resources will respond to all alarms within Residence Halls and are contacted by Drew Public Safety and/or the Central Station Fire Safety Company upon verification of an emergency. Vandalizing the alarm system, covering smoke detectors or sprinklers, disabling fire sensors, or illegally discharging fire extinguishers are serious offenses. Every effort will be made to identify persons who compromise public safety through such acts. Offenders will be referred to the Associate Dean of Students for appropriate disciplinary action and/or to local law enforcement.

In compliance with State regulations, during each academic year, the Department of Public Safety and the Office of Residence Life conduct fire drills in residential buildings and in all administrative buildings requiring complete evacuation. Drew works with outside vendors to maintain our fire alarm and fire extinguishing systems and hydrants.

Enhanced Fire Safety Efforts in 2018

In 2018, Drew University completed the following work:

- New CO detectors at point sources and fire panels were installed in the undergraduate residence halls.
- The fire monitoring devices were replaced with addressable devices within Hoyt-Bowne and Haselton Halls. All sprinkler heads in Hoyt-Bowne Hall were replaced.
- Seven fire hydrants were replaced this past year, with additional hydrants being replaced in the future.
- Embury Hall, Lewis House, Madison House, Smith House, Faulkner House, Mead Hall, and Brothers College fire panels and devices will be upgraded to be addressable units.

For a list of items and activities that are prohibited under the student conduct code, please refer to the List of Prohibited Items/Residence Halls in Daniel’s Dictionary.
Reports

Reports of fires and fire emergencies should be made to Drew Public Safety and to the Madison Fire Department as soon as possible.

Fire Alarm Evacuation Policy

Fire alarms signal a significant threat to health and safety, and Drew expects all individuals, including students, faculty, and staff, to immediately evacuate buildings when a fire alarm is sounding. Failure to leave the building during a fire alarm constitutes disregarding a University directive and may result in disciplinary action.

When an alarm is activated, you must act as if it is a real alarm. You should not and cannot assume that, in any given instance, the sounding of an alarm is a drill or a false alarm. Keep calm and move safely to the nearest exit. You should wait outside the building at a safe distance, in order to allow emergency personnel and equipment to respond appropriately and safely to any incident, and you should not re-enter it until an all clear is sounded, and you are given permission.

If you have information about the source of the fire, or other students or persons who may be in danger, please provide that information immediately to the emergency responders or to Drew Public Safety. Additionally, if you observe suspicious behavior or criminal conduct, you should report that activity to Drew Public Safety. Residence halls are typically occupied 24 hours a day, and residents are instructed to follow the procedures identified in fire drills and the instructions of Public Safety personnel and first responders on the scene.

Fire Safety Training

Fire safety training includes graphic video depictions of common sources of fire and the aftermath in residence rooms, as well as the appropriate prevention steps to prevent fires in housing. Additionally, campus regulations concerning prohibited items, smoking, cooking, fire alarms, and evacuations are explained. All incoming College of Liberal Arts (CLA) students are required to attend fire training during New Student Orientation. Resident Assistants are trained annually in conjunction with Drew Public Safety, Madison Fire Department, and local fire resources. Training for Graduate and Theological students takes place by residence hall. Fire safety equipment and availability are likewise explained and also posted in Daniel’s Dictionary, the student handbook.
Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act

This 2008 law requires institutions of higher education to publicly report fire safety information and statistics. Drew’s report, including fire statistics on campus residences and evacuation procedures, is available at the Department of Public Safety. Fire procedures can be accessed at www.Drew.edu/safety. Fire is defined to mean any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Drew Fire Statistics

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) calls for the disclosure of statistics for each student housing facility as they relate to the occurrence of fires and fire drills for the current and two (2) preceding calendar years. The statistics below are as reported to the Drew University Department of Public Safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Facility</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Number of Fires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbury Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eberhart Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurst Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyt – Bowne Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holloway Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haselton Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLendon Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClintock Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riker Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipple Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolley Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Houses</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welch Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendel Hall</td>
<td>36 Madison Ave</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fire Log

There were no fires reported in 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/12/2017</td>
<td>10:46 PM</td>
<td>Tolley/Brown Lounge</td>
<td>Microwave Fire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Counts as both locations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/15/2016</td>
<td>11:47 PM</td>
<td>Baldwin Hall</td>
<td>Garbage Can Fire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19/2016</td>
<td>1:17 AM</td>
<td>Tolley Hall</td>
<td>Garbage Can Fire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/11/2016</td>
<td>8:35 PM</td>
<td>McClintock Hall</td>
<td>Garbage Can Fire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/7/2016</td>
<td>4:11 PM</td>
<td>Tolley/Brown Lounge</td>
<td>Electric Hot Plate over heated in flames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Counts as both locations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire Drills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence Halls</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Buildings</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criminal Offense Definitions under Federal and State Law

Federal UCR Definitions

The Campus Security Act delineates what violations need to be reported. The offense definitions are excerpted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of sex offenses are excerpted from the national-incident based reporting edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) / National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) definitions).

- **Criminal Homicide, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter**: The willful killing of one human being by another.
- **Criminal Homicide, Manslaughter by Negligence**: The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Arson**: The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle, personal property of another.
- **Aggravated Assault**: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm, although it is not necessary that injury result when a weapon is used.
- **Robbery**: The taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person by force, threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Burglary**: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a crime and all attempts to do so.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft**: The taking or attempted taking or use of a motor vehicle by persons without lawful access.
- **Liquor Law Violations**: Violations and attempted violations of laws and ordinances prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, transportation, possession or furnishing of intoxicating liquor including, but not limited to, maintaining unlawful drinking places; furnishing liquor to a minor or intoxicated person; and drinking on a common carrier.
- **Drug Abuse Violations**: Violations of state and local laws related to possession, sale, use, growing or manufacturing narcotic drugs.
- **Weapons Law Violations**: Violations of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature, such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. Firearms and dangerous weapons are not permitted on Drew University property unless the possessor is a sworn law enforcement officer. The intentional use, possession, and/or sale of weapons is a violation of New Jersey state law and Drew University policy.
- **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim.

- **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age (age of consent in NJ is 16) or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- **Incest:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse between two persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory Rape:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

- **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person’s personal safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

- **Domestic Violence:** Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred OR by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected under the domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

- **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and the existence of the relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between persons involved in the relationship.

**Sexual Misconduct Offenses Defined Under New Jersey Law**

The Violence Against Women Act requires the inclusion of certain state definitions in the Campus Security Report and also require that those definitions be provided in campaigns, orientations, programs, and trainings for employees and students. Definitions required include consent, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Note that the crime statistics listed in this Report are based upon federal definitions as required by the Campus Security Act, and are not reflective of state definitions.
Domestic Violence

2C:25-19. Definitions as used in this act:
a. “Domestic violence” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts inflicted upon a person protected under this act by an adult or an emancipated minor:
   (1) Homicide N.J.S. 2C:11-1 et seq.
   (2) Assault N.J.S. 2C:12-1
   (3) Terroristic threats N.J.S. 2C:12-3
   (4) Kidnapping N.J.S. 2C:13-1
   (6) False imprisonment N.J.S. 2C:13-3
   (7) Sexual assault N.J.S. 2C:14-2
   (8) Criminal sexual contact N.J.S. 2C:14-3
   (9) Lewdness N.J.S. 2C:14-4
   (10) Criminal mischief N.J.S. 2C:17-3
   (11) Burglary N.J.S. 2C:18-2
   (12) Criminal trespass N.J.S. 2C:18-3
   (13) Harassment N.J.S. 2C:33-4
   (14) Stalking P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10)

When one or more of these acts is inflicted by an un-emancipated minor upon a person protected under this act, the occurrence shall not constitute “domestic violence,” but may be the basis for the filing of a petition or complaint pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-30).

b. “Law enforcement agency” means a department, division, bureau, commission, board or other authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof which employs law enforcement officers.
c. “Law enforcement officer” means a person whose public duties include the power to act as an officer for the detection, apprehension, arrest and conviction of offenders against the laws of this State.
d. “Victim of domestic violence” means a person protected under this act and shall include any person who is 18 years of age or older or who is an emancipated minor and who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse, or any other person who is a present or former household member. “Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person, regardless of age, who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has a child in common, or with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant. “Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship.
e. “Emancipated minor” means a person who is under 18 years of age but who has been married, has entered military service, has a child or is pregnant, or has been previously declared by a court or an administrative agency to be emancipated.

**Dating Violence**

Under New Jersey law, dating violence could be prosecuted under the domestic violence statutes, as well as under other laws, including harassment. It is also included within the category of offenses defined under recent legislative initiatives designed to address dating violence in K-12 settings as follows: Dating violence” is “[a] pattern of behavior where one person threatens to use, or actually uses physical, sexual, verbal, or emotional abuse to control a dating partner.” N.J.S.A. 18A:37-34.

**Sexual Assault**

New Jersey law, N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2, defines sexual assault as follows:

a. An actor is guilty of aggravated sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances:

   (1) The victim is less than 13 years old;
   (2) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old; and
      (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third
t        degree, or
      (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by
          virtue of the actor’s legal, professional, or occupational status, or
      (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco
          parentis within the household.
   (3) The act is committed during the commission, or attempted commission,
       whether alone or with one or more other persons, of robbery, kidnapping,
       homicide, aggravated assault on another, burglary, arson or criminal escape;
   (4) The actor is armed with a weapon or any object fashioned in such a manner as
       to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon and threatens by word or
       gesture to use the weapon or object;
   (5) The actor is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and the actor uses
       physical force or coercion;
   (6) The actor uses physical force or coercion and severe personal injury is
       sustained by the victim;
   (7) The victim is one whom the actor knew or should have known was physically
       helpless or incapacitated, intellectually or mentally incapacitated, or had a mental
disease or defect which rendered the victim temporarily or permanently incapable
of understanding the nature of his conduct, including, but not limited to, being
incapable of providing consent.
Aggravated sexual assault is a crime of the first degree. Except as otherwise provided in subsection d. of this section, a person convicted under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be sentenced to a specific term of years which shall be fixed by the court and shall be between 25 years and life imprisonment of which the person shall serve 25 years before being eligible for parole, unless a longer term of parole ineligibility is otherwise provided pursuant to this Title.

b. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual contact with a victim who is less than 13 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.

c. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances:
   (1) The actor uses physical force or coercion, but the victim does not sustain severe personal injury;
   (2) The victim is on probation or parole, or is detained in a hospital, prison or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor’s legal, professional or occupational status;
   (3) The victim is at least 16 but less than 18 years old and:
      (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree; or
      (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power of any nature or in any capacity over the victim; or
      (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco parentis within the household.
   (4) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim.

Sexual assault is a crime of the second degree.

d. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection a. of this section, where a defendant is charged with a violation under paragraph (1) of subsection a. of this section, the prosecutor, in consideration of the interests of the victim, may offer a negotiated plea agreement in which the defendant would be sentenced to a specific term of imprisonment of not less than 15 years, during which the defendant shall not be eligible for parole. In such event, the court may accept the negotiated plea agreement and upon such conviction shall impose the term of imprisonment and period of parole ineligibility as provided for in the plea agreement, and may not impose a lesser term of imprisonment or parole or a lesser period of parole ineligibility than that expressly provided in the plea agreement. The Attorney General shall develop guidelines to ensure the uniform exercise of discretion in making determinations regarding a negotiated reduction in the term of imprisonment and period of parole ineligibility set forth in subsection a. of this section.
Consent

New Jersey does not define consent as a separate statute. Under New Jersey law, consent is not specifically defined as an element of the criminal act of rape. It can, however, be asserted as a defense. In this connection, judges instruct juries as follows: As part of (his/her) defense, the defendant contends that the State has not proven each element of the offense beyond a reasonable doubt because the victim consented to the alleged criminal activity. In considering this contention, you should understand that consent of the victim can be a complete defense to a criminal charge only under certain limited circumstances which I will describe for you. First, you should know that consent in the law has a meaning very similar to its everyday meaning. It is the victim’s voluntary and serious agreement or submission to the alleged criminal conduct or the result of that conduct. In order for consent to give rise to a valid defense it must, of course, be given freely and it must be legally effective. Consent can never be legally effective in providing a defense to a criminal charge if:

a) the victim was not legally competent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
b) the victim was by reason of (his/her) (choose appropriate factor) youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication either known by the defendant to be unable or was manifestly unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature of harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute an offense; or
c) the victim’s consent was induced by force, duress, or deception of a kind that the law defining the offense seeks to prevent.

In determining whether the consent of the victim was freely and voluntarily given, you are advised that consent may be openly expressed, implied, or apparent from the victim’s willing participation in the activity in question. Further, you may consider all that (he/she) said and did at the particular time and place, all of the surrounding circumstances, and whether a normal competent person would freely and seriously consent to the conduct with which the defendant is charged.

Stalking

New Jersey law, N.J.S.A. 2C:12-10, defines “stalking” as follows: Definitions; stalking designated a crime;

a. As used in this act:
   (1) “Course of conduct” means repeatedly maintaining a visual or physical proximity to a person; directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, following, monitoring, observing, threatening, or communicating to or about, a person, or interfering with a person’s property; repeatedly committing harassment against a person; or repeatedly conveying, or
causing to be conveyed, verbal or written threats or threats conveyed by any other means of communication or threats implied by conduct or a combination thereof directed at or toward a person.

(2) “Repeatedly” means on two or more occasions.
(3) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress.
(4) “Cause a reasonable person to fear” means to cause fear which a reasonable victim, similarly situated, would have under the circumstances.

b. A person is guilty of stalking, a crime of the fourth degree, if he purposely or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his safety or the safety of a third person or suffer other emotional distress.

c. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking in violation of an existing court order prohibiting the behavior.

d. A person who commits a second or subsequent offense of stalking against the same victim is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

e. A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking while serving a term of imprisonment or while on parole or probation as the result of a conviction for any indictable offense under the laws of this State, any other state or the United States.

f. This act shall not apply to conduct which occurs during organized group picketing.

**Hate Crime**

Hate Crime is defined as a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin. For Clery Act reporting purposes, hate crimes include any offense in the following list that is motivated by bias:

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
- Forcible sex offenses
- Non-forcible sex offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism to Property
- Intimidation
- Larceny/Theft
- Simple Assault